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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Extensive and Mysterious Movements of the Enemy.

Concentration of Troops Near the Scene of the Late Battle.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST OUR PICKETS.

An Abortive Attempt to Cut the Railroad at Tunstall's Station.

Important Intelligence from Our Special Correspondents.

The Relative Positions of the Two Armies.

IMMINENCE OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

We are without any intelligence from Gen. McClellan's Army of a later date than Saturday, telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe having been interrupted by a storm. We repeat, however, the following intelligence printed in our Sunday Edition, which indicates that important movements have recently been made by the rebels:

Washington, Saturday, June 14.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan's army, dated to-day, says:

"The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies of men have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville Bridge and Richmond towards the late battle-field.

Our pickets were yesterday driven in from Old Church, during which Capt. Reall, of the cavalry, was wounded, showing that the enemy design making a demonstration in that direction.

A contraband, who came in yesterday, reported that 3,000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, going in the direction of Fredericksburgh. This is probably the force that appeared at Old Church.

The rebels opened at daylight this morning a sharp fire from artillery in front of Gen. Sumner. It lasted for about three hours. We had one man killed and one wounded."

Other dispatches received to-day state that a demonstration was made yesterday evening by a force of rebel cavalry and artillery on the right flank of Gen. McClellan's army at Tunstall's Station, apparently with the intention of interrupting his railroad communication. The attempt was met by a force of infantry, and the enemy retreated. No damage was done to the railroad.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Opposing Forces Face to Face—Imminence of Another Great Battle—Late News from Richmond—The City a Vast Hospital—Fears of an Interruption of Communications, &c.

The Right Wing, Army of the Potomac,
Thursday, June 12, 1862.

Our own and the rebel forces are now face to face with each other, the pickets being not over half a mile apart. For what length of time this state of things will exist without bringing on an engagement remains to be seen. In the next battle the right wing will undoubtedly have a hand, as the bridges for crossing the river are completed, and nothing remains but to give the word of command to cross.

The rebels are hard at work throwing up earthworks, and evidently intend to make the battle at Richmond the decisive battle. They will find us fully prepared for the contest.

Last night the rebels sent three or four shells into Smith's encampment, but without effecting any damage.

Deserters from Richmond continue to arrive daily, all of whom confirm the statement recently published in the Richmond *Dispatch*, that the rebel force greatly fear our design is to *surround them and cut off their supplies*. Their stock of subsistence is fast diminishing. What shall we do? is the leading question of all classes. The City of Richmond is one vast hospital. Nearly every house contains more or less of wounded, and the utmost suffering prevails, in consequence of the want of facilities and the proper remedies.

If the rebels mean to fight, circumstances demand that they should fight immediately. The question arises, will they commence the attack, or leave that for us to do? They may possibly be willing to give us our own time, seeing that their attempt at Fair Oaks ended so disastrously to themselves.

It seems incredible that the Union army can remain *within four miles of Richmond* for a much longer period, without opening the way to the city. Something must be done, and something will be done, ere many days shall have elapsed. WHIT.

Results of the Rains—The Generals Who Deserve Mention—Behavior of Casey's Division—Troubles of Correspondents.

Fair Oaks, Va., Sunday, June 8, 1862.

Since the battle of last Saturday and Sunday, nothing of immediate importance has occurred at this place. What might have been done if the weather had proved propitious, we are only at liberty to surmise. One thing is certain, the torrents of rain that fell on the Sunday of the engagement, and which have continued falling at intervals each day since, have materially delayed the movements of the whole army.

A week ago to-day, the right wing of the army were under marching orders, and in readiness to cross the bridges over the Chickahominy, for the purpose of participating in the battle which commenced the day previous, and which was then raging. The advanced regiments, however, had hardly reached the bridges, when it was discovered that the river was rising rapidly, and that before the major part of the column could cross, the bridges would probably be swept away. With a view of saving the bridges, an extra force of engineers and workmen were detailed to lend their aid in strengthening the structures, but, notwithstanding their united efforts, it soon became apparent that the freshet would finally be the master. In the course of thirty minutes the river had risen several inches, and continued to rise throughout the day, until at length the meadows and plains which stretched along for some distance on each side, and particularly near the points of crossing, were completely submerged. The bridges were carried away, also a large quantity of logs which had been used in corduroying the roads. Of course the plan for throwing over reinforcements to the left wing was necessarily abandoned, and we were obliged to content ourselves with listening to the roar of cannon and the din of musketry, without being able to witness the battle or take part in the engagement.

It is true the right wing might have marched round to Bottom's Bridge, crossing which it could have proceeded to the battle-field; but in that case the distance traveled would be twenty miles, over roads knee-deep with mud; consequently the men would have been fatigued and exhausted, and totally unfit to meet the foe. I am quite confident that if the right wing could have reached the scene of action by crossing the river at the points intended, we should not only have checked the rebels, but driven them back behind their fortifications near Richmond. The rebels evidently took advantage of the storm and the condition of the river, thinking it would be no difficult task to break our lines on the left, and so compel the entire army to retreat towards the lower end of the Peninsula; but they were completely baffled in their attempt by the unflinching columns which our brave Generals pressed on to oppose them, and on Sunday night, instead of rejoicing over a victory, the rebels had nought to do but mourn over a defeat.

Considering the immense superior force that the enemy brought against us, too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the Generals engaged on our side.

Gens. Heintzelman, Kearney and Hooker, the same who repelled the enemy so brilliantly at Williamsburgh, were present on this occasion, and by their active efforts and cool daring inspired their respective commands with a zeal and enthusiasm which knew no bounds. Gen. Heintzelman is not a man to dazzle the world with shining apparel, ornamented with rows of tripple-gilt buttons and other insignias of rank, which, although not objectionable, do not always win battles; but he is a man that takes a position in front of his column, and by his untiring perseverance and skillful generalship, impresses his soldiers with the conviction that he is the man for the place. The private who, the other day, meeting the General riding along in an old vehicle, hailed him and asked if he had any eggs for sale, was not probably aware how much depended upon the skill of the supposed countryman.

Gens. Kearney and Hooker did their part, and did it well, as every one will admit, who saw the former dashing along the front of his line, encouraging his command to renewed exertion, and heard the latter exclaim as he emerged from the woods into the open battle field, "My men, follow me!"

Gens. Sumner, Richardson and Sedgwick performed all that could be required of them on the extreme right. By their efforts the enemy were prevented from turning our flank.

Gen. Berry and Gen. Jameson deserve mention for the part they acted, and how well and unflinchingly the troops under their command stood up against the destructive fire of the enemy, may be known by observing the list of casualties in some of the regiments. Gen. Peck occupied a position similar to that which he held at the battle of Williamsburgh—a position near the centre of the line, which he maintained against fearful odds, although in so doing many a brave fellow received his death wound.

The flight of Gen. Casey's Division from the field of battle has given rise to much and severe censure from all quarters of the army. The only excuse which I have heard offered in behalf of the command, was by two or three soldiers attached to the division, who informed me, in answer to an inquiry relating to to the course pursued, that they were privates, and for that reason were not at liberty to speak disrespectfully of their superior officers. I learned from them, however, that the prime cause of the disgraceful retreat was jealousy existing among some officers, which had such an effect upon the men that they were greatly demoralized, and had lost all confidence in their superiors. Be that as it may, it appears that the division allowed itself to be surprised by the enemy on the first day of the battle,—confusion followed, rallying was impossible, and, as a natural consequence, the men scattered in every direction, and found their way, as best they could, to the rear of the army. They did not even halt at that point, but rapidly pursued their way to Bottom's Bridge—a distance of ten miles from the field of action. In my travels during the past week, I have met score of stragglers, whom I have ascertained to be attached to Casey's Division. What they thought of doing, or where they were going, they were unable to say, or if they had any definite object in view, refused to acquaint me with its nature. In referring to the dispatch reflecting upon the stampede, sent by Gen. McClellan to the War Department, a degree of sensitiveness was exhibited by several of Casey's men, which created much sympathy in their behalf. One of them told me that a report had been circulated that the division was to be dispersed, and the men sent home; "But," said he, "rather than be ordered home under such circumstances, I would prefer to be tied hand and foot, and thrown into the nearest river." The division is now reassembling at Bottom's Bridge. Two days ago about 4,000 men had reported themselves.

For the past week, the correspondents attached to the left wing of the army have had anything but a pleasant and comfortable time. Laying aside the task of collecting the lists of casualties, which was exceedingly laborious—rendered more so from the fact that in many instances the regiments had not made out their returns—it required an extraordinary amount of financiering to get a morsel of anything to eat, either for man or horse. The incessant rain of Tuesday and the following morning, formed streams in the vicinity of the camp-ground, and especially at Savage's Station on the railroad, outvieing in dimensions the detestable Chickahominy. Through the kindness of Lieut. Jerome, of the Signal Corps, I was furnished Tuesday night with sleeping quarters, in a tent situated in a hollow, within a few feet of the station, and, after congratulating myself on my good fortune, composed myself for sleep, which I enjoyed undisturbed till daylight, at which time I awoke, and, to my utter astonishment, discovered three inches of water inside the canvas. The alarm was given and the inmates of the surrounding tents hastened to remove baggage and equipage to a more elevated piece of ground. The water rapidly increased in depth in consequence of obstructions in the culvert over which the railroad crossed, until within a short time a stream six feet in depth was running over the railroad and endangering its permanency. Saddles, trunks, blankets, bags of oats and a variety of other things were floating off, and could be secured only by men wading in the stream up to their shoulders. The train from White House Landing, which was due in the morning, did not arrive till 9 o'clock P. M., in consequence of a portion of the railroad having been washed away. Upon returning three hours later the train ran into a bridge, causing another long delay. During all this time the army was short of provisions and forage, the railroad being the sole means by which supplies could be forwarded. When in working order the two trains of ten or twelve cars each were constantly conveying the wounded from the battle-field and to the hospitals at White House. The road leading to Bottom's Bridge was a mass of deep mud the whole distance, making the transit of wagons an impossibility. We may imagine the sufferings of the wounded when we are informed that in lieu of proper materials for making soup, *horses were ordered to be killed and their flesh p epared to supply the deficiency.*

On Tuesday the scene round Gen. Heintzelman's Headquarters will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. Every inch of floor and space of ground was occupied by the dead and wounded, the former having died since being carried thither. Our own and the rebel wounded lay together, and each received all the attention that it was in the power of our surgeons and their attendants to bestow.

The appearance of a battle-field after a severe engagement has been so often described, that it would seem superfluous to enter into details here. Our attention, however, was called particularly to the camping-ground of Casey's Division on the first day of the battle, and from which they were driven by the rebels, the latter occupying the tents and using the camp equipage the following night, and transporting them to their rear the next morning. The camping-ground, situated about half way between the railroad and battle-field, presented long rows of crotched sticks, which had been used in supporting the tents, with here and there the remnants of a burnt-out fire, while over the whole space were scattered broken cartridge-boxes, torn knapsacks, clotted clothing and other articles used by soldiers. But the most shocking sight of all were the bodies of the dead which lay in the exact position in which they had fallen. It appeared as though the rebels had thrust their bayonets through the tents of those sick or already wounded in order to give them a final stroke. A few men were at work burying the dead, but why the bodies should have been suffered to remain unburied for so long a period cannot be easily explained.

Upon approaching the main battle-field, a large fire was discovered, which proved to be the burning of dead horses. There were about two hundred in the pile. About a hundred others lay scattered over the field. One pile of thirty and another of sixty dead rebels lay near a trench which had been dug to receive them. Some three or four hundred others lay on the field and in the woods, their comrades having left the ground without burying them. Upon the right of the main road leading to Richmond was a mound, at the head of which was a board bearing the following inscription:

"C. F. Darling and William C. Price, Co. B, Fifth Alabama Regiment, May 31, 1862.
With their blood they sealed their devotion to their country's cause.
Some of their comrades live to avenge them.
How blest the gallant heroes sleep
For whom a grateful people weep."

Our men were continually on the alert, ready at a moment's notice to spring to arms and meet the enemy should he reappear. Twice during the afternoon the batteries were got into position and a line of battle formed. But the enemy was not disposed to renew the attack. WHIT.

Rebel Batteries Opening—Cause of Delay—The Army Post-office—Extent of Correspondence—The Orleans Princes.

Camp on Gaines' Hill, near New-Bridge,
Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

Nothing of interest has transpired in this part of the army since my last letter, except the firing of a few more shots from the rebel field-battery at the top of the hill, near New-Bridge. The rebels, apparently, attempted to shell our battery of six guns which lay provokingly in full view, on the top of the hill, in the rear of Dr. Gaines' house, but the shots all fell short, and if that was the best they could do, they would have done better had they immediately hauled them off. But it is supposed to be merely a rebel ruse, and that, when our forces commence to cross, they will unmask a heavy battery just behind, which their small field-pieces are covering.

From Gaines' Hill we can see a large redoubt, built by our men since they crossed the Chickahominy; indeed, since the battles of the 31st, 1st and 2d. The rebels can see it likewise, and, unless they "skedaddle" speedily, we will come the Yorktown game on them again.

At McClellan's headquarters, there is always a large tent set apart for the Post-office of the Army of the Potomac. The mails arrive now from Washington, whither all matter intended for the army is sent. From Washington they are brought to the White House, on the Pamunkey River, and then transferred to the cars to Dispatch Station. From that point they are brought in a wagon to headquarters, the locality of which, by order of Secretary Stanton, I am not at liberty to state. Here they are distributed and the bags for the different divisions and regiments given to their respective orderlies, who are "waiting for the mail," so anxiously. The mail is pretty large, too, as Mr. Wm. B. Haslett, the Postmaster, informs me. About two hundred bags, each averaging about one hundred and fifty letters, makes a nice sum total of thirty thousand letters per day, to be handled. In one week this would amount to over two hundred thousand letters. At this rate, every man in the army would get two letters per week. These figures are good testimony in favor of the intelligence of our soldiers. Mr. Haslett is a quiet, efficient Postmaster, who performs his duties to the entire satisfaction of everybody who may have business relations with the office. He is assisted by Jacob E. Cooley, Clerk and Assistant-Postmaster, and Robert E. Haslett, messenger. Notwithstanding the large number of letters passing through their hands, very few mistakes are made, and these are caused by the ambiguity of, or downright mistakes in, the directions. These letters remain in the office for one month, and if not called for, are sent to the dead letter office in Washington. A list is made out, however, and given to each messenger who inquired at the different headquarters. But with this precaution many remain undiscovered. As they are mostly from those who only know the company to which their husband, son or brother is attached, one can easily see the cause of their ambiguity. For instance, a letter may come for John Smith, Company B, McClellan's Army. Another comes to John Brown, One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment, Army of the Potomac; another to John Jones, in the Army, care of McClellan, and a hundred other simple mistakes. The poor people who wrote them were so engrossed in the thoughts of their friend that they supposed everybody was as well acquainted with John as they were, and more particularly Gen. McClellan, whom they thought, perhaps, would no doubt seek out and give it to John himself.

Capts. Louis Phillippe d'Orleans and Robert d'Orleans, as they are called in the Army Register, or Capt. Paris and Capt. Chartres, as they are familiarly called, are creating a very favorable impression among all classes in the army, which may redound to their advantage hereafter, as it does to their credit now. The Duc de Chartres, or Capt. Chartres, is a pleasant-looking, flaxen-haired, blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked young soldier, who has a smile for everybody, and has gained the good will of all he comes in contact with.

Dr. Snelling, whom I mentioned as being assigned to Gen. Martindale's Brigade, a few days ago, is under orders to report to Gen. Burnside, and is only temporarily assigned until he can be relieved by a Surgeon now ordered to report here.

The Wife of Gen. Lee Released—A few more Rebel Compliments—Letters.

Camp on Gaines' Hill, near New-Bridge, Va.,
Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

MRS. LEE.

The wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who has been for some time under guard in the house where she was found upon the arrival of our troops, in the neighborhood of Hanover, has been at last released, and sent over the lines to reform her husband. She has been closely confined, and no communication has been allowed with her or her family. She was placed in charge of a guard of cavalry, and in a close carriage, with her two daughters, crossed our lines near Meadow's Bridge. She is now safe in the rebel capital. We may soon follow her.

THE TRIBUNE'S AID AND COMFORT.

Late Richmond papers have been received at Headquarters, containing a full account of the battles on the 31st ult., and the 1st and 2d inst. They claim a great victory, and publish as proof of it the *Tribune's* account of the reverse to our arms. They give full accounts from different Northern papers, but parade the *Tribune's* as an admission from an enemy that they did win a victory.

Last night, the rebels threw some shells into our camps on the left, and our regular batteries returned their compliments, with interest. Nothing else of interest has transpired.

Letters to soldiers, to insure their delivery, should be addressed as follows:

Lieut. or Private John Jones,
Co. E, 25th Penn. Vols.,
Gen. —— Brigade.

The name of the Brigadier-General is not absolutely necessary, but the name of the State, number of regiment, and letter of company should be plainly marked on the envelope. Nothing else is needed on the letter but "Army of Potomac." TRAVIS.

THE SHENANDOAH BATTLES.

The Battle of Cross Keys, between Fremont and Jackson.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Enemy Posted Entirely Under Cover.

The Field Won by the Superior Fighting of Our Troops.

The Battle of Port Republic, between Shields and Jackson.

THE HOTTEST FIGHT OF THE WAR.

PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Battle-ground of the Cross Keys,
Monday Morning, June 9, 1862.

The glorious sun is looking over the hill-tops, and the smouldering ashes of our camp-fires grow gray in the early light, but the soldiers that slumber around me with their faces turned skyward, know not that the night has passed and day dawned. Nor will they wake to the *reveille*, though bugle and drum play it ever so loudly. Poor pale faces, these, looking upward but seeing no sky, their lips parted as though to reproach the fate that stretched them here, but uttering no complaint. But yesterday and these men were busy with all the little problems that agitate the camp and the world, what should they eat, where should they sleep, were they well used, did their comrades encroach upon their individual rights and privileges. What care they now, whether rations are short or long, whether the supply train comes up in season or lags behind, until the year has run its round? Their bitterest enemy, from whom yesterday they would not have borne a look, may now pluck them by the beard and no hand will be raised to resent the insult. They are wiser than they were a few hours ago; vaster problems occupy them, for they are now solving the mighty secrets that only the dead can know. The petty marches of a day will vex them no more, for they have gone on that long, eternal march whose end is never reached, and where the soldier carries neither canteen nor knapsack, musket nor blanket,—in this case, not even a winding-sheet.

I am writing on the ground where so many of the Eighth New-York met their doom. Seldom is a wheat field as terribly sown. The poor fellows lie around me in all postures and positions, some on the very spot where they fell, others propped up against the fences where they crawled to die. I think the horrors of the battle-field have been very much exaggerated. The features of these men, save where they have perished from strangulation or received wounds in the face, are as calm and placid as though they had died peacefully in bed. Many of them lie on their backs with their arms stretched wearily, carelessly out, in the attitude of men who have thrown themselves on the ground to rest and suddenly sunk into slumber. I noticed one man in this attitude very particularly. It was impossible to believe him dead, even when he failed to reply to repeated calls, until I endeavored to raise his head in a more comfortable position, and the rigidity of the body told that life was not there. The groans of the wounded, that form one of the great staple horrors, are mainly a fiction. Where the pain is very acute a low moaning is heard, but in the most cases they lie mutely wrapped up in their own thoughts, silent in despair. Their only request is water—this given them, and they sink back to silence or to death. I apprehend that from a bullet wound life must ebb unconsciously away, the sufferer not knowing that it is going. Hope is so strongly developed within us that I question whether any one ever really believed himself mortally wounded. To a strong man thus suddenly struck down, it seems impossible he should die, and his spirit floats away into space while he is thinking of the glory that will redound to him from his scars. Many of our wounded have lain upon the field all night, and it is questionable whether ambulances will come to their relief much before the middle of the day. I am glad to learn from their lips that they have been kindly treated by the Southern soldiers. Two Germans have just told me how the latter came during the night, covered them over with blankets, brought them water, and in some cases washed their wounds. What I have here witnessed, entirely dispels any faint faith I ever had in what is commonly termed "rebel barbarity." When the news came of Ashby's death, one of our officers cried like a child—he was wounded on some field, and Ashby, he said, came and sat by him all the night through, taking as tender care of him as though he were a brother. I am especially pleased to have learned the truth in this case from the lips of the wounded soldiers themselves, for one of the scouts came into camp a while ago saying that he had been over the field, and the wounded told him the rebels came down and teased them all night long, taking away their canteens and rifling their pockets. These stories are rife on both sides; manufactured by knaves, they are told to fools with the intention of engendering a mutual hate. Of nearly every prisoner taken within the past week the question has been asked: How about that courier of ours you blew away from the mouth of a cannon. Yesterday a Louisiana Tiger replied to his interlocutor: Why, you Northern men are as big fools as the Virginians. we tell such stories as these about you to *them*, but didn't expect to find *you* believing them!

I have been pretty much over the whole battle-ground of yesterday, and find my hastily-formed conclusions mainly correct. The enemy in no case advanced to meet us, but lay in ambush in the wood and behind fences, pouring volleys into our advancing columns. In choosing his position, Jackson showed a sylvan science that should entitle him to wear an oak leaf for an epaulette, as General of the Woods. Every one knows what a horror men have of encountering an unknown force—of venturing into dark, gloomy paths, where it is known that a foe lurks, but nothing of his numbers or strength. I fancy that a regiment well posted in any respectable woods could hold a brigade at bay—unless the brigade knew that only a regiment was there.

Yesterday I noticed our men as they entered a belt of forest. The enemy were shelling the woods from an opposite elevation, and huge bolts came crashing through the tree tops, scattering boughs and leaves in all directions, but of this open, known danger they seemed little afraid, breasting onward with resolute steps, but starting with nervous, convulsive fear if a leaf rustled or a twig cracked behind them. This is undoubtedly the reason that flank movements are so much dreaded. I apprehend that a hundred muskets suddenly opening fire in the rear of a regiment could scatter it in panic and confusion.

I should like to make a few remarks on the affair of yesterday, but it is so excessively mean to sit down and criticise a game after it has been played that I refrain. Certainly had we known that a force was posted here, and a platoon disposed there; that this edge of the woods was lined with rebels, and that lower down our path through the forest was unobstructed, we could have done better. But what use to tell over like beads hours that have fled?

In a former letter I gave you an order of battle. Gen. Stahel, who, with his brigade, had the left, asked permission to advance. It was given him. He advanced, driving the enemy's outposts through a thin belt of woods and over an open wheat-field into quite a thick woods. It was while crossing this wheat-field in pursuit that his own Eighth New-York Regiment suffered such loss. The enemy, ambushed in the wheat on the edge of the field, behind the fence and in the woods, suddenly revealed themselves by a terrible fire that cut down nearly the whole of the two companies in advance. In accordance with their usual tactics they then gave way, and Stahel drove them back at the point of the bayonet until he found his brigade with its batteries nearly surrounded. They pressed around the guns, but the pelting storms of grape and canister, with the rifles of my brave "Bucktails," who were detailed to the support of the batteries, held them at bay. Stahel's command then fell back, at first in some confusion, but finally in good order, and took position on the open ground, expecting the enemy to follow, but they preferred the woods and made no pursuit.

Milroy, in the meanwhile, who had the centre, pressed steadily forward from the ground where he first took position, planting his guns each time nearer and nearer the enemy's batteries. His artillery delivered its fire with a precision truly remarkable. I went over the ground where the enemy's guns were planted, and it was furrowed with our shot and shell as with a plow, and where one battery stood I counted twelve dead horses. Milroy's infantry deployed through the woods, taking advantage of a deep gully to cross a wheat field, where they were exposed, and charged gallantly up the hill where one of the opposing batteries was planted, cutting down the gunners with their fire. Had they been supported I think they would have captured a battery. They made the crest of the hill too hot to hold on the part of the enemy and held their position until recalled.

Schenck was disposed on the right, to support Milroy and Col. Cluseret—the latter had the extreme right and the advance. But our right wing, with the exception of Cluseret's little Brigade, did not get into action, nor did Steinway, who had command of the reserve. Jackson's reserve was kept shifting from wing to wing during the engagement, as occasion demanded.

By 4 o'clock our whole forces were again in position, and had the enemy only chosen to attack, I imagine his rout would have been complete. But it seems only to have been his intention to hold us in check until his baggage train could cross the river, for he commenced crossing it while the engagement was still progressing. In the morning he had driven back Shields' advance from an attempt to burn the bridge; in the afternoon he came to the support of Ewell in the affair with us. Of course no accurate knowledge of the force opposed to us can be attained, but it greatly exceeded ours. Jackson's army proper numbers from 20,000 to 25,000 men. But they are greatly demoralized and poorly armed. In the action he had two brigades each on his right, centre and left, with a brigade in reserve that he kept in constant motion along his line. But his brigades are small. Each regiment was drafted up to 750 men, but desertions and straggling have so reduced them that they will probably average scarcely 500 each. Many of these are boys; of course in drafting all manner of material is taken, and drafted men never fight so well as those who go to battle voluntarily. With all his preponderance of numbers he was actually afraid to give us a fight. Our men were foot-sore and worn down by much marching, little sleep and few rations. But I really believe we came very near whipping his whole force. Could Stahl have been supported—the fearful belt of fire to which he was at first exposed had been crossed and we were then fighting on equal footing in the woods—I think we would have driven his right back on the river. And Milroy's gallant little brigade, if bolstered with an additional regiment or two, would have broken his centre and taken at least one battery.

But no one imagined he was going to retreat in the fashion he did, and it offered more chances of success to induce him to attack us than to go blundering through the woods blindly. Had we brought our whole reserve into action, and been defeated, the consequences would have been disastrous in the extreme. We were in an enemy's country, exposed to attack from every quarter, our supply train could be cut off at any moment, and, among these woods and mountains, our little army, if dispersed, would have been captured, man by man.

As the affair went, it may be summed up thus: The enemy had every advantage of position, numbers, knowledge of the country, and of compelling us to become the attacking party. Our superiority in artillery was the only thing that went to place us on anything approaching equal terms. If not a victory on our part, it at least was not a defeat. The correspondents of some papers claim it as a victory, and telegraphed that we occupied the battle-ground. These gentlemen, whose feelings and sympathies so influence them that they cannot record faithfully, will have a long account to settle with history some day. It is not the common practice of victors to leave their dead and wounded on the field unattended to over night, and this we did. So far as occupation of the field of battle goes, we camped on the ground where we first formed in line. Certainly we drove the enemy's pickets and skirmishers over it at first, but no attempt was made on the other side to support them. Where the fighting occurs, and the dead and wounded are strewn, the "battle-field" is, and this was in the enemy's possession all night. They had our dead and wounded in their hands, and can estimate our loss accurately, if disposed; we can only guess at theirs. We held our own so well in the affair that many of us incline to think that, had we pushed it more on the aggressive, we should have won a complete victory. But the policy adopted by Gen. Fremont was the wisest and the best; disaster was guarded against, and only an indisposition on the part of the enemy to continue the battle brought it to an end, without any actual result being obtained. Had he rushed in and hurled his little command like a bolt into the middle of the army opposed, to have it buried up and captured bodily, the old Missouri howl would have been revived to echo through the mountains with a forty Blair-family power. Some day the public will learn how small the force actually is with which we have been chasing Jackson down this valley, and then it will only wonder that he did not turn and rend us.

Our loss in the fight was heavy, very heavy, considering the numbers engaged and the time the fight lasted. I have sent you by telegraph as complete a list of the casualties as could be obtained on the field. I think you will find it to foot up between five and six hundred. Our Generals incline to estimate the enemy's loss as much greater, and stories are told of three or four hundred of their dead being counted in one pile. Chasing these stories up, I can only find the man who has been told by another man that some one else told him, that at some certain spot in an uncertain field, that number of dead was guessed at. If their loss was as great as ours, we have no reason to complain. They were posted in woods, we fought in the open field, and they outnumbered us greatly. Will not truth and common sense satisfy the popular craving, or is it always necessary to pander to the appetite that demands a victory in all cases, an assurance that the enemy lost at least one more man than we?

One thing is certain, Jackson is equally eminent as a strategist and tactician. He handles his army like a whip, making it crack in out of the way corners where you scarcely thought the lash would reach. This retreat of his, if retreat it can be called, has been conducted with marvelous skill. He has not much mercy on his men, but he gets extraordinary marches out of them on very short commons. I hope it will not be thought unchristian if I express a wish that he were well out of the way. Ashby was a brave man and, according to report, a kindly-hearted one, but I think his removal to another sphere of action has shortened the war somewhat and saved an indefinite ratio of lives. Jersey mothers who have sons in the cavalry service can now sleep easier. Again, I repeat, I do not wish to be unchristian, but so free am I from all sentimentality on the subject that, if it would but bring the war to a speedy close, I should have no particular objection to seeing President Jefferson Davis himself transferred to another and a—better world.

Port Republic, Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

Yesterday morning we again marched in Jackson's wake, reaching the banks of the South Fork of the Shenandoah at this place a little before noon. The bridge had been fired some 2½ hours previously, and we found only its charred and smoking remains. A long wagon train was visible in the distance, at which we threw a number of shells, but only to the depletion of our ammunition boxes. Quite a large force lay over in the valley, within easy range, which was at first set down as Shields'. But it seemed singular to me that Jackson should have placed his train thus in the rear, and near an enemy, without any guard, nor could I exactly see why Shields should be so tardy in communicating with us. It now turns out that it is a portion of Jackson's army that confronts us. We are laying down a pontoon bridge, and the most intense eagerness is manifested among our boys to be over and at them. I repress my enthusiasm, for it is just dawning on my mind, that however anxious one may be to chase an enemy, it is sometimes a very unfortunate thing to overtake him, especially when, as in the present instance, he chances to be the biggest.

Harrisonburgh, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

Orders came from headquarters this morning, at 2 o'clock, to pack up our pontoons and fall back with all possible celerity. I suspect that something is wrong. Shields, according to all stories, was whipped by overwhelming numbers yesterday morning a few miles below Port Republic. A prisoner we have captured, who was in the affair and wounded by a shell, says Shields made a splendid fight, and drove them steadily back until they brought up their whole reserve, and crushed him by superior numbers. He says he has been in about all the Southern fights, but has not before seen anything "so little and yet so d—d hot." It seems to be well established that Jackson has been reinforced by Longstreet and Smith. Any way, if Shields, as rumor says, has been ordered back, we have done the wisest thing possible. The river is fordable below, and we might have found a large inimical force in our rear, and our supplies cut off at any inconvenient moment. There has been bad generalship somewhere in permitting Jackson to escape, but it does not rest with this Department. Three large and well-appointed divisions were brought from Fredericksburgh, expressly to put upon his track. Only a fragment of one has been heard from. Where are the other two? Fremont has chased him with untiring energy, and fought him every time he came up with him. That we did not annihilate him is less wonderful than that he did not turn and annihilate us, inasmuch as he had the balance of power. We have marched our men without rations and without tents; we have built bridges where bridges were burnt, and constructed roads where before there were none. The junction which other forces were to have formed with ours has in no case been effected; the expected reinforcements did not come up, but still we maintained pursuit. That we have not retraveled this road earlier, in some confusion, may be explained by the fact that the popular idea has doubled—yes, more than doubled—the actual force under Fremont's command. I am not disposed to be argumentative, but if after this valley chase of a mountain fox, who, when occasion demands, ekes out the shortness of his skin with the lion's, any of Fremont's foes come howling on his track, I shall make a few facts public, even at the risk of incurring a mild reproof from Secretary Stanton. C. H. W.

THE BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TIMES.

Washington, Sunday, June 15.

The following message, from the special correspondent of the Times at Front Royal, has just reached me:

Front Royal, Saturday, June 14.

Prisoners captured at Port Republic, who were in the Monday's fight with Shields, say it was the hottest affair for its size that has occurred during the war. A Louisiana Tiger told me it was the first time his regiment ever gave way before Yankees, but that in this instance they, with the other advanced rebel regiments, were driven steadily back until the whole reserve was brought up, and Shields' little command fairly crushed by overwhelming numbers.

The wounded in both fights, Shields' and Fremont's, are being sent to the hospitals at Washington. One train loaded with wounded has just gone out, and another will soon follow.

A Southern surgeon tells me that the wounds our arms inflict are much more severe than those they inflict upon us, and that the proportion of amputations is fearful indeed. For some time the Southern soldiers insisted that we used poisoned projectiles, and were only satisfied to the contrary by a chemical analysis of the lead composing the bullets. Many refuse even this evidence, and maintain that they are poisoned.

The death of Ashby is a bitter blow to the Secessionists, and the majority of them refuse to credit it, terming the fact a "Yankee invention." It was Ashby who commanded the rear guard during Jackson's late retreat from Winchester and the Valley, and the advance in the movement on it.

At Front Royal a report is rife that Longstreet is at Brownsville, only ten miles distant, and the utmost vigilance is maintained to guard against attack. But there is probably no ground for the rumor, as all evidence goes to establish the probability that Longstreet joined Jackson at Port Republic.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

Front Royal, Sunday, June 15.

The result of the battle of Port Republic on Monday last, between a portion of Shields' Division and Jackson's army, are now ascertained as well as can be. The names already given are known to be among the killed and wounded, although many classed among the missing are no doubt badly injured, but our troops, being compelled to retire before a foe so superior in numbers and in all other respects except bravery, many were necessarily left on the field whose names could not be ascertained. Of the large numbers classed as missing many will doubtless find their way back to their regiments

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

The French Government in a Fright—Effect of the Turn in Mexican Affairs and Our National Successes—The Secession Press of Paris, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 30, 1862.

It comes to me from several creditable sources that the French Government has really had a fright, or something approaching to it, from the sudden abandonment of the Mexican expedition by the Allies and the National successes in Louisiana. There is now no longer a doubt but that a part of the French programme in Mexico was based upon the hypothesis that the North would be unable to put down the rebellion, and that the Allies might do in Mexico just what they pleased, without fear of present or future complications; but the prospect of a restoration of the Union put quite another face on the matter. The news of the breaking up of the alliance at Orizaba, and of the capture of New-Orleans, arrived in France by the same mail, and both were equally unlooked for. Since then, other successes of the Union army have come to reinforce the opinion, which, even at this distance, the most blind must admit—that the attempted Confederacy is a failure. So that a programme which was good for Mexico two months ago is no longer so, and it has probably before this time been materially changed. Some of the papers, it is true, say that the Emperor is carrying out a policy in Mexico which is his own conception, and from which he will not be turned by any influences whatever. Others again admit that the growing prospect of the reconstruction of the American Union will probably induce a change of policy, and suggest that, in order to satisfy all parties, the French Government, after displacing President JUAREZ, will perhaps invite Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE, of Baltimore, to occupy the Presidential Chair until order can be restored. But these are mere conjectures, and are only valuable as showing how little the Mexican question is understood in this country, and what a confusion of ideas reigns on the subject.

The attempt of the French Government to throw the odium of the rupture of the alliance in Mexico on Spain, has had the effect of first irritating the Spanish Government, and then, as it now appears, of frightening them at the idea of a rupture with France. The French Government seems to have foreseen this, and adapted its policy with the view of producing exactly this effect. Thus the long article which the Foreign Office published in the *Patrie* and *Moniteur*, through the agency of M. DE LA GUERONNIERE's pen, was not, as at first supposed, a burst of choler against Spain, but a piece of manœuvring to bring her back to France.

On the other hand, Gen. PRIM is for the Spaniards a hero, a demigod, whom it will not do to touch Their belief in him amounts to a superstition, a worship, which only belonged to the knights of olden times, and to attack him is to attack the nation itself. The Government journals at Paris have forgotten to respect this very legitimate pride of the Spanish people in their gallant General, and have thus envenomed the discussion in a direction which ought to have been avoided.

It is now certain that the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN who, for two months last Winter was in secret communication with the Emperor NAPOLEON and Gen. ALMONTE, did consent to accept the Mexican throne upon conditions which NAPOLEON thought practicable, and agreed to carry out, and it is now equally certain that MAXIMILIAN has changed his mind, and withdrawn his candidature. During a late visit to Brussels the Grand Duke refused not only to pass through Paris, as the friends of the Mexican scheme desired he should, but he also refused to enter into negotiations on the subject.

The ignorance and malevolence of the secession Press of Paris is something incredible, and if their gross misrepresentation exert any influence in high places; our Government ought certainly to exercise the right claimed by all other Governments, of protesting, through their Ministers at Paris, against them. The *Patrie*, a Ministerial organ, in a series of formidable-looking leaders running through several numbers, and entitled, "Slavery in America," publishes more than the usual quota of misrepresentations. Here is an example of the manner in which the subject is treated: "If, therefore, the philanthropy and the principles of the people of the North inspire them with such sentiments, (their hatred of the negro,) who are you going to make believe that Slavery had anything to do with their taking up arms? What! It was to help these pariahs, these outcasts of society, these objects of universal disdain, that the proud and rapacious Yankee race should have consented to ruin their commerce and to contract a colossal debt? It was to gain the liberty of the race they hate and despise, that the North should have compromised even the destiny of the American Republic. No, contrary to every principle of justice, Slavery is only of a secondary interest in the present struggle, and it occupies no place in the sentiments of the people. The civil war, which is now raging in the American States, has for cause material interests of the highest importance, and antipathies of race, into which the question of Slavery in no wise enters."

Thus we have repeated for the millionth time those two texts which the secession agents abroad have put into the mouths of their foreign sympathizers, as the *ne plus ultra* of secession arguments, to wit: That Slavery has nothing to do with the war, and that it is a war between two distinct races of people. They overlook the fact that the ethnology of the American States is as well written up and understood as that of France or any other part of the globe; and as regards Slavery, they imagine probably that the thirty years' debate in Congress on the extension of Slavery into the Territories are effaced from history, and they assume, no doubt, that the French public have failed to remark that, of the thirty-four States of the Union, it was exactly the Slave States which rebelled, and the Free States which remained loyal. They presume also that the conduct of the members of Congress from the Border Slave States has passed unnoticed. Never before did any people engage in such a one-sided discussion.

The Count GASPARIN, author of *Les Etats Unis—Un Grand Peuple qui se relevent*, is about to publish another work entitled *The United States before Europe*, in which the whole question of Slavery, the present war, in its social, political and commercial bearings on America and Europe, and the question of neutrality and belligerent rights, are thoroughly treated. M. DE GASPARIN, who has thus won another claim to the gratitude of the people of the United States, has already sent an advance copy of his book to Miss BOOTH, the translator of his first book, and it will, no doubt, soon be published in New-York.

The singular document of Capt. CLOUET, of the French navy, in reply to Commodore FARRAGUT's demand for the surrender of New-Orleans, has been published without comment in French journals, and has given rise in public to various appreciations. Among other things, however, it has served to give consistency to the belief held by many, both Americans and Frenchmen, that the Emperor really sympathizes with the South, and that Capt. CLOUET had orders to favor the rebels to the full extent of the law.

Would you like to know the price of running the blockade? Lately a Southern gentleman went from Paris to Liverpool to engage passage on an English ship which was loading for a Southern port. He asked the price of passage, and was told sixty pounds for the passage, and fifteen shillings (English money) a day for board. The gentleman renounced his project, and returned to Paris to await a fall in the price of travel to Secessia.

Another party of Southern gentlemen who have just arrived in Paris, tell some strange experiences in running the blockade. They left the Southern coast at a point sixty miles from Bermuda in a small boat, which would have been probably lost if the weather had not been fine. From there they took passage in another small vessel for the Cuban coast—a vessel on which they had nothing but boards for a bed, and but little food. A storm came up, which kept them out more than a week. They were four days on limited quantities of bread and water, and only arrived at their destination after the most terrible sufferings, and after passing through many dangers. At Havana they took the English steamer for Southampton. They report that very many persons run the blockade in the same way.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

Progress of the Great Exhibition—What is to be Seen in It—The Refreshment Rooms—The Way to "Do" the Exhibition, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 30, 1862.

The mighty maze of the Great Exhibition begins to show a plan, and its comprehensiveness silences the cavilers. The Royal Commissioners have got their house in order, and like faithful servants have retired to the seclusion of their own apartments. They are, authoritively, dead and gone. Not an exhibitor cares the snap of a finger for them. The Jurors have usurped the ermine. These mysterious potentates are seen everywhere, exciting the expectation of every one, and pretending to take an interest in everything. After the fatigues of the day they hold meetings and squabbles amongst themselves. Have we not all our little friendships and likings and prejudices, and do we not regard it as a privilege of superior intellect and culture to try to force them on those who are less gifted and more obstinate? On the 7th of May the Jurors commenced their labors; on the 15th of June they will bring them to a close. I have not heard the slightest imputation on the fairness of these gentlemen, selected from all nations by the American system of delegation; they are not only peculiarly well informed but admirably balanced, and I make no doubt as thoroughly and completely honest in their opinions as they are devoted in attention to their very ungrateful labors. I can speak myself of the earnestness with which the Jury on wines applied themselves to the arduous task of drinking all the good samples, and ingenuously avoiding all the bad.

The spectacle that is now presented by the completed magnificence of the Exhibition cannot be exaggerated by the pen. It is of such surpassing beauty that the imagination fails to overtop it with visions of greater splendor. There is something so startling in this gorgeous illumination of the world's history—where each nation shows the best chapter it can—that one needs a cooler faculty than the imagination to read it aright. And with all his intellects in calm command he cannot go far without being impressed with a sense of his absolute ignorance of some of the broadest facts of the age in which he lives. There are people who feel humble when they thread the worn aisles of Westminster Abbey, and with unhallowed calfskin disturb the sacred dust of the mighty dead—although I must confess that I always feel more like punching the head of the verger for being in too great a hurry and having charged me sixpence. But here, among the living, surrounded by the forces that constitute civilization, one is literally appalled at his own insignificance, abashed at his inevitable ignorance, and disposed to ask if he can really be civilized and yet know so little of what the world has done and is yet doing. Even special information speedily gets to the length of its tether in such a place, for the World's progress in industrial and practical science during a decade can only there be ascertained, being at other times so much of a sealed book that a man can only be expected to have a passing acquaintance with its leading facts. If the *Encyclopedia Brittanica* could spend a few days in the Exhibition, that respectable publication would, I am sure, feel oppressed with a shameful sense of its own inadequacy to the occasion.

It is always easier to find pleasure than wisdom. In the official catalogue you find neither, but in the building the first can be had easily. A couple of days may be spent delightfully in the mere stupefaction of gazing on brilliant gems and ravishing works of art; but when you have stared your fill at the Koh-i-Noor, and wondered how much the good Mr. SIMPSON would advance on that swell diamond, and looked at the bronzes in the French Court, and the Mosaics in the Roman ditto, a dull conscientiousness comes over you that you are not much the wiser for this great exposition of your national and universal whereabouts. It is, then that feeling your own shortcomings, you turn frantically to the guides for information, and find it not; consult the catalogue and you are made wretched; go to the refreshment-rooms, and—ha! here is a pause—in desperation, dine. Ignorance, I have observed, generally enjoys a good appetite. The refreshment halls—I may as well stay there for a few minutes, now that I have crossed the threshold—display all that affectionate regard for the inner man for which the Briton is famous. They are very extensive, the halls being 300 feet long by 75 feet wide, and the two arcades 1,500 feet long by 25 broad. They overlook the beautiful grounds of the Horticultural Society, and like all other portions of the Exhibition, and are thoroughly well ventilated. In this cool expanse refreshments of all kinds, from an admirable dinner, at five shillings, to a wedge of pie at a penny, may always be had. The waiters speak two or three languages, and the buffet, with mute eloquence, discourses to all the nations of the earth. The contractors are forced to supply iced water to many parts of the Exhibition for the convenience of the visitors, and for the English department alone (there is a French contractor also) three ship-loads of ice were brought from America. The supply of milk, strange to say, is obtained from the ordinary four-footed cow—that valuable but little-used animal being specially named by the Commissioners, and the purveyor being compelled to buy a greater number thereof than would at any time suffice to yield the gross quantity of lacteal fluid that might be required. Nobody could be found to undertake the whole contract, so it has to be divided. The tea and coffee are made by an apparatus called a percolator, which generously supplies 25,000 cups every four hours—when it is wanted. Altogether, and notwithstanding many hasty complaints, the refreshment rooms are well and cheaply managed. In connection with them are admirable toilet conveniences; and to enable visitors to spend the day and even transact a little business, there is an office for writing letters, and a branch of the General Post-office for sending them away. So many deliveries of letters occur in the course of the day that any man anxious about his affairs can hear three or four times from the beloved store without materially disturbing his visit.

Every one understands such things, but when it comes to a question about finding out the meaning of a strange machine the case is very different. The great deficiency of the Exhibition is an explanatory catalogue. It is the cause of much superfluous labor to the visitor, and is the main reason why the most valuable novelties are still unappreciated, while the jewel cases, picture galleries and showy parts of the building are crowded with enthusiastic sight-seers. When the shilling days come (they commence on Monday next) and practical people go to look understandingly at things in their own line of business, the meritricious part of the show will not, I fancy, be so crowded as it is now.

The usual way of doing the Exhibition is to start from the Eastern Dome, walk through the British nave and back again, then visit the Courts in the same department. Then plunge into the Foreign half of the building, perambulate the galleries, stagger through the machinery annex, and drop down exhausted at the Big Fountain. By the time a poor sufferer has done this, and feebly expressed his satisfaction at the feat, he is in a fit condition to be sent home in a cab and put to bed, where he will suffer agonies from a fit of indigestion occasioned by a foolish effort to swallow the official catalogue.

British art confronts the hardy pilgrim at the first step in the shape of an equestrian statue of Lady GODIVA, who, it will be remembered, "bilked" the tollmen of Coventry by the extraordinary ceremony of riding through that city in a state of nature, whereby they (the tollmen) were so astonished that they could ask no more tolls. A glance at the horse and its rider fully accounts for their astonishment. A little further on he comes across a neat model of the iron-ship *Warrior*, and shortly afterward the Birmingham small-arms trophy, filled with guns, rifles, pistols, revolvers, swords and every other contrivance for bringing argument to a point. Unfortunately we know too much of Birmingham hardware, and one turns with a sickening sense of surfeit from the stacks of Enfield rifles that glisten at him here. There is one specimen, however, which possesses some interest. It represents, with considerable briefness, the process of manufacturing gun barrels. One end is nothing but a cluster of nails half fused together; a little higher it is rolled into a bar; then twisted into a spiral, and lastly welded into the form of a perfect barrel—all being in a single piece. Several breech-loading cannons are scattered about this part of the nave, one of which has been fired nineteen times in a minute. Then comes a gigantic telescope, reaching almost to the roof of the building; then a lighthouse apparatus—size of life—on the newest plan. It is 36 feet in height, and contains within its copper dome a revolving lantern surrounding a central lamp, and divided into three compartments. The upper and lower are composed of catadioptric zones, producing a vertical strip of light extending the whole length of the apparatus. The central division consists of lenses, each of which is the centre of a series of concentric prismatic rings, producing the same refractive effect as a solid lens of equal size. The whole is mounted upon a revolving copper frame set in motion by clock-work, and rotating easily and regularly with a small expenditure of power. All of which I have examined and pride myself upon. Leaving the concentric, prismatic rings, the traveler encounters more philosophical instruments, but by keeping straight on, and not looking at either side, comes at length to an obelisk, with which the nave terminates; thence retracing his steps by plunging into a forest of trophies on his left. It is here that the crowd assembles to gaze upon the wondrous collection of gems and jewels that the leading houses in such things have placed before them, and it is here that the famous Koh-i-noor blazes forth like a "mountain of light," as it really is. The gem in its rough state was exhibited at the Exhibition of 1851; since then it has taken off its dingy great-coat, been shaved and made otherwise presentable. The curiosity of the public is very natural, for it is something to see the largest diamond in the world. Its history, too, is full of interest. Many are probably aware that it was surrendered to the Queen of Great Britain upon the annexation of the Punjab Empire, and passed, together with the Sikh dominion, from the hands of DHULEEP SINGH to the possession of Queen VICTORIA. It has long been the property of the Khalsa Rajahs, and was believed to carry with it the evil influences of the genii of the mines, who were supposed to be envious of its possessors. KARNA, King of Anga, was the first owner. Passing through many hands, and always causing a disturbance in the neighborhood, it came to the Rajah of Ujayin, who lost it, together with his kingdom, by an invasion of the Mahommedans. Subsequently we find ALA-OOD-DEEN, Sultan of Delhi, grasping the unparalleled jewel, but it was again lost by his son to the Mogul conqueror. The evil influence ascribed to the gem was well founded. It brought mischief to all who possessed it. One Eastern potentate had prudence enough to decline the dangerous treasure, but the want of such caution cost MOHAMMED SHAH dearly. When he advanced with the "Mountain of Light" glittering on his turban to meet his conqueror, NADIR SHAH, the last-named Afghan Chief saw the jewel, and knowing his power, said with the affability of a Bill Sykes, "We will be friends and change turbans in pledge of friendship." Whereupon he "swopped" beavers, and secured the Koh-i-noor with the politeness of a highwayman. It remained among the princes of the Doorannee Empire for some time, and then passed into the hands of the Sikhs, who retained possession of it until it was handed over to Queen VICTORIA by the son of SHERE SINGH, (a purely vocal name,) who, feeling pretty certain that either the Brahmin Priests or some ambitious prince would certainly steal it from him in a few years, and perhaps lead him into war, wisely concluded to place the gem in safe keeping. For the rest it has been cut and polished by Holland lapidaries, and is now really beautiful. The dirty lump by its side represents the size and condition of the Koh-i-noor before it had been subjected to this process. Passing by the numerous jewelry trophies, the visitor next comes to a floating ship-light apparatus, the peculiarity of which is, that the machinery is placed beneath the deck of the vessel instead of in the lantern. A little further on is a large clock, which possesses the crab-like faculty of sparing a limb and yet being able to run; in other words, any single wheel may be removed for repair without disturbing the others. What a pity it is that such an improvement cannot be applied to the human race. Imagine the convenience of taking out a lung and sending it to Italy for repairs! The next trophy is devoted to food, and has excited the ire of newspaper writers because—I am mean enough to believe—it does not happen to be cooked. All the substances used as food are carefully grouped together. It is here that the "pedigree" wheat is seen to greatest advantage, and amply demonstrates the advantage of the principle of artificial selection in improving the productiveness of plants used for food. An ear of corn containing 47 grains of wheat was sown in 1857, and each successive season the best ears were selected for seed, the result being, that in 1861 the ears contained 123 grains each, and had increased to an enormous size. The principle of careful selection has been long acted upon by horticulturists; the advantage of applying it to so important a subject as agriculture is evident.

And so, through a forest of trophies, one returns to the Eastern Dome, and the snug corner thereof in which the American Department is located, having seen absolutely nothing, and yet having stared hard at all that came beneath his eyes.

C. B. S.

Federal Victories in England—Secession Sympathizers—Intervention—Effect of Neutrality—The English Press—Lancashire—Yellow Jack Expected to Take the Field—Second Stage of the War—A Suggestion to Corn Merchants—The Exhibition—Fortifications.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 30, 1862.

The continued, briliant, triumphant and overwhelming successes of the Federal army and navy; the astonishing financial triumph of the Government, in the growth of public credit, in the face of unparalleled expenditures; the successive occupation of Southern cities, and the desperate action of the rebels in the destruction of cotton, are producing a strange effect upon the public feeling in England.

The growing power of the North is looked upon with more than jealousy—it is with apprehensions of the most serious character. The financial position is contemplated with doubt. It is hard for Englishmen to believe that public credit can be sustained by popular enthusiasm, and a general devotion to a great cause. The destruction of cotton, and the hopelessness of getting a supply in America or elsewhere, is a terrible calamity, the full force of which is not yet seen or felt. According to present appearances, next Winter will be the hardest one England has seen in the memory of the living generation.

The defeat of the Confederates is sullenly admitted. On the sea and all navigable rivers, their power has been extinguished. But now, say the still sanguine sympathizers with secession, the real difficulties of the North are to begin. There are 800,000 square miles of territory to be conquered, and there are five or six millions of men who are to be beaten, subjugated, and then governed, and these men, also, are Americans. The papers exult in the allegation that no Union sentiment is to be found, and that there is only a sullen giving up, in conquered cities, but no real submission.

It is now a question with the Cabinets of England and France, whether they will stand by and see millions of men, who have always exercised the right of self-government, reduced to political Slavery. You have seen the action of a French naval officer at New-Orleans. There can be little doubt he had very precise instructions. If it were merely the subjugation or destruction of a few millions of people, with whom England and France had no particular relations, they might look on coolly, without the wish to interfere; but it is a question of commerce and of bread. England and France have no such interests with respect to Poland, or Hungary, or Venetia. One fact stands in the way of English intervention. That fact is Ireland. Canada, also, has its weight. As for France, [illegible] her position in Mexico is [illegible] established and secured, and then you may hear more of the 30,000 Frenchmen in New-Orleans.

The tone of mingled exultation and menace toward England which pervades a large portion of the Northern Press does not increase the friendly feeling toward America. When it is said that the South has also a bitter feeling toward England, it is admitted that she has reason—that neutrality has been hard upon her—that while the North has drawn abundant resources from Europe, the South has been cut off by the blockade. The English feel that while they have tried to be neutral, they have really helped the North with most important means, and given to the South only a barren sympathy. The markets of the world have been open to one party, and closed to the other. It couldn't be helped, but they are very sorry it was so. They meant to be fair, and hold an even balance, but circumstances rendered it impossible.

You think, perhaps, that the cause of the Confederates is abandoned. The files of the *Times* for the past week, and still more those of the more conservative as well as more liberal papers, from the *Herald* and *Post* to the *Advertiser* and *Dispatch*, will undeceive you. According to these authorities the Confederates are just beginning to fight on principles that must insure them success. They are concentrating their forces, and falling back upon their vantage ground. As there is no news from HALLECK, they hope he is beaten. As Mr. Secretary STANTON insists upon having all news revised, they are determined not to believe it. If McCLELLAN is checked, they consider him defeated. The abandonment of New-Orleans, Yorktown, Norfolk, and every place on the seaboard, they contend, will strengthen the Confederate cause.

For one day, Liverpool and Manchester had some hope of getting cotton. That hope has vanished in the bonfires along the Mississippi. They sent agents to Nashville and to Port Royal, with unlimited gold, to purchase cotton—but none could be bought. They expect none from the North, or through the North. Other sources are exhausted. India is bare. The mills stop, and every week the tens and hundreds of thousands in Lancashire sink into a deeper gulf of poverty and despair. They must be fed. England is rich, and the wealthy people of England are charitable; but there must be an end to their charities, from mere exhaustion.

There is hope from the intervention of a power which neither gunboats nor batteries may be able to keep out of the Southern ports. As soon as New-Orleans is open, vessels will come in from Havana and Vera Cruz. They will come loaded with fruit, if nothing more. The quarantine will not be strict, and they will bring the yellow fever. Three-fourths of the Northern troops exposed to this disease will have it, and three-fourths of those attacked by it will die! You may mark my prediction. The ordinary percentage of deaths from yellow fever in the New-Orleans hospitals is 45 to 53. Judge what it is likely to be in an army. I do not think I set it too high. Yellow Jack is more to be dreaded than BEAUREGARD. It is believed here that HALLECK's army on the Tennessee is disabled from disease, and that the larger the Northern force occupying the South in Summer, the heavier will be the losses sustained.

Thus, while there has grown up a respect for the power of the North, and even a wholesome dread of that power; and while there is a degree of irritation against the South for the destruction of the much-needed cotton, there is little belief that the war is near its termination. The one important question all along has been—is there really a strong Union feeling in the South, and will they submit to the North, restore the Union, and henceforth be governed by those who have proved themselves the strongest? As long as there was doubt on these questions, there could be no interference. But if it appear, in any way, even by the destructive, and, as they think it in Manchester, barbarous way, of burning cotton, that there is no Union sentiment of any importance in the South—if the people, though everywhere beaten, are still unsubdued, then it is believed that the war will go on until the North is exhausted, until it is overtaken by a financial panic, or until there shall come, in some way, the chance of intervention. The war, in the opinion of the calmest lookers-on, is about to enter upon its second phase, and it is believed that success in this will be more difficult and costly, in money and life, than all that has hitherto been accomplished.

In respect to the starvation which this war has brought upon England, and which is embittering the feelings of all the people here, either against the North or the South, or both, I beg to make a practical suggestion. When I was in Lancashire, a few days ago, I asked an intelligent factory operative why they did not have Indian cornmeal. He replied, in a tone of disgust, that it was cattle food, and that human beings could not eat it. I told him that it was eaten, and considered a luxury in the best houses and the most expensive hotels in America. He did not believe me, I am sure; and I do not much wonder, for when I returned to London I got some corn meal and tried it. It tasted no more like our American meal than turnips taste like potatoes. By the kiln-drying process, the oil of the corn is cooked, and has a rancid, disagreeable taste, while all the sweetness of the meal is evaporated. It is sad stuff. I brought over a small box of fresh meal, and a cake made of it was tasted by my landlady. She pronounced it delicious, and said that if all corn meal was like that, everybody would eat it.

Now, it is certainly possible to send the shelled corn over to be freshly ground here, or to send the meal in air-tight packages. Oatmeal sells here at retail at eight cents a quart. Good sweet corn meal could be sold much cheaper. If some enterprising American would open a house in Manchester and supply a first-rate article at a moderate profit, he might certainly build up a big trade. He should have a bake-house, or employ some bakers to make corn-cakes and dodgers, and sell them smoking hot. This would be some compensation for the lack of cotton.

The Exhibition is coming slowly into order, and increasing in attraction. The shilling days begin with June, and there will be a large attendance. Great numbers of tickets are sold in packages to persons who wish to give a treat to their employes, and to speculators in excursions. One of the best English pictures in the Exhibition is by COPLEY, an American. It is a family portrait of three generations of the COPLEYS, painted eighty years ago, and the babe in its mother's lap is the present Lord LYNDHURST.

The report of a Commission on Fortifications excites some attention. It is based on the fight of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, the gunboat expedition up the Mississippi, and the artillery experiments at Shoeburyness. The conclusion is, that land forts may be made stronger than ships, and are still to be relied on, with the aid of floating batteries. This is substantially the same conclusion as was arrived at by the Committee of Congress. Sir WM. ARMSTRONG is at work on a 600-pound rifled cannon, which he thinks will smash any iron-plated ship which has been made, or can be. On the other hand, I will undertake to make a vessel which shall come up the Thames to London past a fort mounted with a hundred such guns.

MONADNOCK.

YANCEY ON A BLACK HORSE.

Yancey Receives a Present of a Black Horse, with Good "Moral Attributes," and Thereupon Writes a Letter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 19, 1862.

Hon. Wm. L. Yancey:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned beg leave, on behalf of a number of your fellow-citizens, to present to you a horse, as an evidence of their appreciation of your services as a statesman and a patriot. The steed which has been selected for this purpose is black in color, fifteen hands and two inches high, eight years old this Spring, cost four hundred and fifty dollars, and in gait, speed, courage and endurance, is supposed to represent in some faint degree those high moral attributes which have adorned your character as the leader of this great movement for Southern Independence. We ask that you will accept this horse, and use him in whatever capacity may best accord with your tastes and wishes.

We have the honor to be your fellow-citizens,

J. R. POWELL, BENJ. MICOU,
JAMES PORTER, P. S. GERALD,
J. W. HUGHES, E. HARRISON.

YANCEY'S REPLY.

MONTGOMERY, May 20, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 19th inst., formally presenting to me a splendid horse, in the name of and "on behalf of a number of citizens," has, together with the horse, been received.

The animal is truly a noble one, and reminds me of the celebrated partisan troop horse of MARION's corps, so graphically described by Father WEEMS. He has "the eye of the hawk, the spirit of the king eagle, the chest of the lion, is swifter than the roebuck, and stronger than the buffalo."

I am somewhat at a loss how most appropriately to express to you my thanks for this munificent and patriotic gift. Though coming in the form of personal kindness, I shall perhaps best interpret the spirit and object of your letter by considering it as expressive rather of a political than a personal idea—of the idea of an indestructible unity of the people of the South—of a unity of resistance to the invader, not only in the field, but by their firesides—of a unity of sacrifices—of a unity in endurance of suffering—of a unity, as well under reverses as in the hour of victory—of that unity which the gallant Lochiel claimed for his clansmen:

"Whose swords are a thousand—
Whose bosoms are one."

Such a condition is presented by the people of the South to-day—more united than any other people ever were under similar circumstances—more united than even our fathers of the Revolution in 1776.

Wide differences which once existed amongst us—often degenerating to personal hostility, have been utterly submerged under the tide of patriotism which has flowed so high over the whole land—and are now remembered but to stimulate us to a noble emulation in efforts for the cause of our beloved country.

The progress of the war which has been so wickedly and unscrupulously waged to enforce upon the South a government unknown to our fathers, and which our people have repudiated, has but intensified—has not weakened this feeling.

As it has advanced, every leading principle which has been ostentatiously proclaimed as its object by the invader, has been abandoned—every principle of the Federal Constitution, of the law of nations, of truth and humanity, has been violated by him.

It is clearly no longer a war to reinstate the Constitution and the Union, but a war to reduce the States of the South to a territorial condition—to establish over each a military dictatorship, as in Tennessee—to disfranchise our citizens—to reduce them to a level with negroes—to confiscate our property—to subject our industry for untold years to exorbitant taxation, to pay the enormous war debt of the North. In its conduct, robbery of private houses distinguishes the officers and soldiers of the enemy; unoffending, aged non-combatant citizens are seized and held as hostages for the safety of their marauding parties; and pure, refined ladies, it is officially proclaimed, are to be regarded and treated as harlots, if they exhibit contempt for their brutal officers and men, who, in many well authenticated cases, have been guilty of the infamous crime of rape.

No wonder, then, that in the South there is no longer love for the flag that waves over such a foe—no respect for the men that rally beneath it—that there is hatred of the cause in which it is borne. No wonder that an observing world has been astonished at the spirit and energy exhibited by a people so few in numbers, and so deficient in mechanical resources, when compared with those of the invader.

Accustomed to ease and indulgence, yet it is a literal truth that the whole community has arisen—men, women and children—to participate in the glorious, yet hazardous, struggle for freedom and civilization. A half million of the young have volunteered for the field of battle; the old men have engaged in developing and sustaining the industrial pursuits of the country; while the women universally have organized efforts to clothe the army, and to nurse the sick and wounded. Every luxury of life has been cheerfully abandoned—every privation has been cheerfully endured.

Within the last eighteen months the people of the South, acting upon the sacred principles of the revolution, have abolished one Government and instituted another. That Government, starting without an army or a navy, or a treasury, has raised and equipped armies which have won ever memorable victories, and hold at bay three-quarters of a million of armed invaders. It has built a navy, which, in its brief career, has astonished the naval world by its successes, and has revolutionized naval science. And yet so high, so great is the spirit of the Southern people, that even these deeds do not satisfy them; the necessarily great expenditures of the year do not sufficiently tax their liberal patriotism.

The enormous burdens and sacrifices incident to such a war, with commerce entirely destroyed, call forth no complaints, except the complaint that they are not able to give more to their country, both of life and property, than they have been called upon to give, and that the half has not been done that would have been done in our defence. The Administration and Congress, in spite of such a record, to-day stand arraigned before their masters—the people—for not having fully compassed the measure of this mighty movement. I cannot better illustrate this spirit than by relating the last words spoken to me by a planter of Dallas, as I passed up the Alabama, in March last, on my way to Richmond. "Say to President DAVIS and to Congress that they are not yet alive to the magnitude and importance of this contest. It is a contest for constitutional liberty. Tell them that the people are far ahead of their representatives; that we are ready and anxious to give at their call all we have of property, of blood—aye, and of life. But there is one thing we will not give, even to them—our liberties. Take all else, but save our liberties." History furnishes the example of no people superior to this people.

I left you for Europe last Spring, and you were at peace with all the world. I returned just as the public mind had fully comprehended the great military disasters of Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island, and I then witnessed for the first time, in its full proportions, in all its grandeur, contrasting so magnificently and significantly with these losses in the East and in the West, this indomitable spirit, rising above all difficulties, trampling upon all reverses, and demanding victory as its birthright. It has been the constant theme of my admiring thought since. It has sustained and reinvigorated every hope for the future of my native land which I have ever entertained even in hours of most sanguine expectation—and I now say to you calmly and dispassionately, I have not abated an iota of my belief that if the resources of the South, contracted as is the territory now in its possession, are wisely used we will win this battle for freedom.

Trouble and sacrifice and suffering—perhaps greater than we have yet undergone, may have to be endured. The furnace may be already heating in which we are to be tried; but it is to be a trial of the good, of the brave, of the patriotic, and we must come out of it in the olden time, purified and refined, and in doing so we shall be but the better prepared to govern ourselves wisely and successfully as an established nation among the Powers of the world.

Pardon me for the great length into which I have run, in returning you thanks for your kind and neighborly notice of me. The theme is inviting, and I could have gone on suggesting a course of action for the future. It may be wise, however, to leave that to our authorities. Most respectfully,

Your obliged fellow-citizen,
W. L. YANCEY.

Messrs. J. R. Powell, Ben. Micou, James Porter, P. S. Gerald, Jno. W. Hughes, Edward Harrison, and others.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Protest Against Exchange of Buckner—Destruction of Cotton—Trade Matters—Distributions to the Army, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

Most loyal Kentuckians protest against the release of BUCKNER on any terms. They desire the War Department to hold him till the close of the war, and then hand him over to Kentucky for his deserts. They call him and J. C. B. the Catilines of the Kentucky conspirators.

WM. KAGLE, confined for shooting A. HUNT at the prison window, was Court-martialed and discharged by BOYLE's order, the proof showing that he did the act while as sentinel enforcing orders which the prisoner resisted. Four prisoners were yesterday released on giving bonds amounting to $26,000.

All steamers will be supplied with cannon and gun squads. Two passenger boats are advertised to leave for Memphis to-day. The Green River is again navigable. Cars cross the Cumberland at Nashville on and after to-day. Refugees are coming here to settle. This is a haven for them. They bring considerable gold, which for a twelvemonth they secreted about their persons. They say vast quantities of cotton have already been burnt, despite the expostulations and remonstrances of the planters. The latter feel that their rations and all their creature necessities and comforts must be greatly curtailed from the loss of all the cotton they toiled so to raise, pick and bale. I am told that not a few cotton-gins, too, have been consumed. Three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, (a very small item by the side of receipts two years ago,) and 625 hogsheads tobacco were received here on the 9th. The other day a hogshead from Hart brought $27 per hundred pounds; another from McCracken, $22 50. Twenty-four premiums are awarded at the annual Tobacco Exhibition held here to-day, ranging from $20 to $125, and larger in the aggregate by 50 per cent. than ever before. All contraband trade in powder between Cincinnati and rebeldom is being stopped. Provost-Marshals have been posted at Covington and Newport.

Major KILBURN, of Cincinnati, has, in the half year ending May 1, distributed to the army in Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, 6,962 bbls. pork, 2,394,508 lbs. bacon, 39,077 lbs. fresh beef, 21,102 bbls. flour, 5,035,158 lbs. bread, 10,190 bush. beans, 353,575 lbs. rice, 169,215 lbs. hominy, 596,129 lbs. Rio coffee, 15,741 lbs. tea, 1,234,694 lbs. sugar, 31,644 gallons vinegar, 117,260 lbs. candles, 192,847 lbs. soap, 12,841 gallons molasses, 57,991 lbs. potatoes, &c.

PONTIAC.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY IN WILLIAM-STREET—A PRIVATE WATCHMAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED—ARREST OF THE OFFENDERS.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a serious affray occurred in William-street, during which a private watchman named ISADORE—*alias* Izzy—FELLEMAN, was dangerously, and is believed fatally, stabbed. The statements as to the origin of the difficulty are conflicting, and in the present stage of the affair, it is quite impossible to ascertain the precise facts. The version which is given by the wounded man and Police Officer DONNELLY is, that the two were patroling their beats between Pearl and Duane streets, in William-street, when they discovered a cellar door open. The policeman called to FELLEMAN for matches, in order to procure a light, to enable them to see to fasten the door. The latter had no matches, but proposed to go into a lager-beer saloon in the neighborhood, and obtain some. He accordingly went to a place kept by EDWARD ULRICH, in the basement of No. [illegible] William-street. FELLEMAN states that as soon as he entered the saloon he was fiercely assailed by three Germans, named PHILIP DENNIS, THOMAS [illegible], and ULRICH, the proprietor, who beat him severely, and during the scuffle he was stabbed with a knife in the hands of one of his assailants, but which of the three inflicted the wounds with the weapon he is unable to say. He received several stabs in the abdomen, and three or four upon other parts of his person. Those in the abdomen are very serious. The three were immediately taken into custody by officers DONNELLY and MOORE, and yesterday they were brought before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs, and committed to await the result of FELLEMAN's injuries. The latter was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The statement made by the prisoners before the Justice was, that FELLEMAN began the assault on them, that he used very vile and insulting language to them, and butted his head violently against DENNIS's breast before anything was done by them. They further say that the whole affray happened on the sidewalk, and not in the saloon, as asserted by FELLEMAN. They deny having stabbed him, and insist that whatever they did do was done strictly in self-defence.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—PATRICK HOGAN was arrested yesterday charged with picking the pocket of Mr. WM. W. RUNYON, a gentleman who is at present a guest at Lovejoy's Hotel. RUNYON was looking at some soldiers in the Park when he felt something pulling at his vest pocket, and at once discovered HOGAN with his $50 gold watch in his hand, just ready for an escape. An alarm was given and a Second Precinct officer took the offender into custody. Justice OSBORN committed him in default of $500 bail.

ROBBED HIS UNCLE.—DANIEL SHAY, a lad 14 years of age, was yesterday captured for having robbed his uncle, TIMOTHY SHAY, of No. 38 Trinity-place, of the sum of $72. Officer RODE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, caught the young offender with $65 of the stolen money in his possession, which was fully identified by and restored to the owner. He made a full confession of his guilt.

A SAILOR DROWNED.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a sailor belonging to the United States Revenue cutter *Miami*, named CORNELIUS SHEFVLIN, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Vestry-street. The body was recovered about twenty minutes afterward, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest.

A SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A lad, six years of age, named JOSEPH CRAFT, was accidentally run over on Friday evening by car No. 71, of the Eighth-avenue line, at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue. Both of his legs were broken, and he was otherwise severely injured. No blame was attached to the driver.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Petroleum Investigation.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Fire Department, selected to gather all the information that can be obtained in regard to Petroleum,—consisting of Aldermen STRONG, BELKNAP and GREEN,—held an adjourned meeting at the City Hall, Saturday evening, specially for the purpose of hearing any testimony that the friends of the parties interested in the traffic might have to say.

Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY appeared as counsel for the parties affected by the ordinance, and introduced Prof. EATON to the Committee as a practical chemist, of No. 9 Nassau-street, New-York. Prof. EATON's acquaintance with the subject under consideration was more practical than scientific. In reply to questions propounded by Alderman BELKNAP, of the Committee, he said that Petroleum was not liable to spontaneous combustion; naptha will not explode in a liquid state; naptha in form of gas, mixed with air, is liable to explode, not otherwise; if confined, it would act like any other gas—expand; Naptha gas proper, is lighter than air; there is but little of it left in Petroleum after exposure to the air, unless taken directly from the well; there is, perhaps, 30 or 40 cubic inches in a barrel—but this was merely a rough estimate; the gas is carbonate of hydrogen; the lighter parts of the oil were more inflammable than others, but the others are not; there is no ether in the gas; no benzine is obtained from Petroleum; naptha is obtained, but benzine is a fancy or fictitious name; the oils obtained from Petroleum have never been named by chemists; benzine is a light oil, obtained where coal-tar is distributed; there is no ammonia in petroleum. The solid parts of petroleum, he said, were paraffine, white and almost impossible to decompose, boiling point, 800°; second, heavy oil; third, carbonic acid, analagous to kreosote. It was the acid that produced the peculiar odor. There is only a trace of nitrogen to be found. It was only the lightest portion of the oil that would burn in water. A gentleman present (Mr. MOWBRAY) at this juncture stated, that the next morning after the recent fire in Williamsburgh, some of the petroleum oil scattered on the water at that time, he saw seven or eight miles from the fire, up the East River. Prof. EATON said there was no danger whatever of explosion, if the petroleum was stowed in open sheds; even if the outside of the barrel was on fire, it would not explode.

Mr. MOWBRAY, a practical chemist, and largely interested in the petroleum business, here presented the following statement of the parts of crude petroleum:

	Parts.
Naptha. Benzine or Benzole, technically "Light Ends"	15
Light oil, specific gravity 60° to 55°	12
*Light illuminating oil, specific gravity 54° to 50°	10
*Medium illuminating oil, specific gravity 49° to 46°	25
*Heavier illuminating oil, specific gravity 45° to 40°	20
Heavy oil, precipitating paraffine 1.3 when exposed to temperature of 40° Fahrenheit	12
Loss	6
Total	100

Mr. MURPHY, for the purpose of getting some clear answers upon some points, put several questions to Prof. EATON, who was understood to make the following answers: That petroleum is not, as an oil, spontaneously combustible; the gases that escape under natural action, as when passing from wells to tanks, are lighter than air; this gas will not explode when mixed with air; will not explode more than any ordinary gas—it is the same thing as used in nearly every house; the oil would be safe in open sheds; the gas generally used in houses is more dangerous than refined oil, and not so much as petroleum; the oil is less dangerous than camphene, and still less dangerous than burning fluid—the traffic in which is not regulated by any laws.

Here a gentleman stated that the explosion some time ago, at the foot of Smith-street, when two men lost their lives, was caused by the distillation of coal tar, and had nothing whatever to do with petroleum. It was also asserted that the cause of the recent explosion at the foot of North Second-street, was by striking a match in the forecastle of the lighter loaded with petroleum, where the gases were confined; in the same manner that the ordinary illuminating gas, used in every house, would explode if a person enter a room or cellar filled with it, with a light.

It was stated that petroleum that will not explode in a saucer by applying a lighted match, would not explode in a lamp.

Mr. MOWBRAY gave all the information he had acquired about petroleum, substantially corroborating the statement of Prof. EATON. Mr. L. B. PAGE introduced some experiments to show that some oils are more dangerous at a low gravity than others at a high gravity, and therefore the ordinance which requires that all the oil kept on hand must be under the specific gravity of 100°, was not a correct basis to secure the end desired. For this purpose, an instrument invented for the purpose by Mr. G. TAGLIABUE, No. 298 Pearl-street, New-York, and called a Pyrometer, was introduced and placed upon the table. The apparatus consisted of a cup of water in which is inserted another cup of the capacity of three ounces. Into this the bulb of a thermometer is inserted, to indicate the degree of heat generated by a spirit-lamp placed directly under the cup containing water. The first experiment was with refined oil, at 50° Beaumé. When the thermometer indicated 118°, the oil commenced to vaporize, so that it would catch fire from a lighted paper; but it was not until 124° had been reached that the oil itself would take fire when a burning paper was applied.

The second experiment was with refined oil, at 45°, which took fire at 87°.

Mr. PAGE then turned a small quantity of burning fluid into a saucer, and applied a lighted paper. A slight explosion was the result, and the fluid burned freely.

Mr. MURPHY addressed the Committee briefly, merely to call attention to the importance of encouraging all business in which large capitals were used, so far as it could be done in safety; and contended that it had been shown that the oils affected by the ordinance in question were not so dangerous as other illuminating oils and mixtures in common use, without any regulations whatever; still, the gentlemen engaged in the traffic in petroleum, were willing and anxious that the business should be transacted under proper restrictions, and he believed that through a competent inspector the end desired would be attained. The oil dealers present expressed themselves as perfectly willing to submit to the appointment of an inspector, so that all danger could be guarded against.

One gentleman present said that the ordinance had already materially affected the oil business. On account of that ordinance the railroad companies had refused to carry the oil, and in place of receiving 1,500 barrels arriving a day, as he did when the ordinance was passed, he now did not receive more than 1,500 barrels a week.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Committee adjourned.

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*These three portions, yielding 55 per cent., are usually set aside by manufacturers, at the wells, for illuminating.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 14 1862.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '68. Cou.	104¼
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	107½
[illegible]	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	97¾
[illegible]	Tre. 7 3-10 ℘ c.N.	106¼
[illegible]	Ohio St. 6s, '60..	103
[illegible]	Ohio St. 6s, '86..	105
2,000	Ill. Cou. bds, '79.	103
[illegible]	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	97
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	60
5,000	do.........b30	60
10,000	do.	59¾
6,000	do.........s30	59¾
5,000	do.........s30	59½
6,000	Va. St. 6s	57
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	53
2,000	do.	52⅞
2,000	do.	52¾
3,000	do.	52½
5,000	do.........s10	52½
1,000	Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. Jo. R.	66
2,000	Cal. State 7s	98
2,000	N. Y. Cen. b., '76.	108
20,000	Erie R. 3d m. b., '83.	99½
142,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	93
4,000	Erie R. 5th m. b.	87
70,000	do.	87½
1,200	B., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	92
3,000	Harlem 3d m. b.	90
1,000	M.C. 8 p.c.b. old	105
3,000	M.C. 8 p.c. 1st m. s. f. conv. b	106½
2,000	C. B. & Q. 8 p.c. b.	110
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	85¾
53,000	do.	86
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	97
2,000	Ter. H. & A. 1st M.	110
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	65
5,000	do.	65½
10,000	Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	21¼
2,000	Han. & S. J. R. bs.	50¾
[illegible]	Tol. & W. 2d M.	70
2,000	M. & P. du C. 1st M.	100
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	97½
15,000	do.	97⅝
3,000	Cl. & P. 4th M.	68
7,000	do.	69
30,000	Cl. & P. 3d M. bs.	80
4,000	D. M. & T. 1st M.	93½
10	Ocean Bank	85
168	Amer. Ex. Bank	97
50	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	103½
55,000	American Gold	105¾
5,000	do......b30.	105¾
75,000	do.	105⅝
10,000	do......b30.	105⅝
20	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	98
30	do.	97½
200	Pacific M. St. Co. s60.	115½
330	do.	116
100	do.	115¾
100	do.........s30.	115¼
50	do.........b30.	115¾
50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	124½
330	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	95¾
50	do.........b30	95¾
50	do.........s30	95⅜
375	do.	95½
600	do.	95⅝
300	do.........s60	95
100	do.........s60	94⅞
100	do.........s30	95
200	do.........s30	95⅛
50	do.........s10	95¼
50	do.........s15	95¼
50	do.........b30	95⅜
190	Penn. Coal Co.	97
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	8¾
300	Erie Railway	38⅛
150	do.	38⅝
300	do.........b60	38¾
350	do.........b60	38⅞
400	do.........b10	38¾
300	do.	38¾
152	Erie Railroad Pref.	67
100	do.........s10	67
50	do.	67⅛
50	Hud. River R. R.	49
15	do.	48⅛
200	do.	48¾
350	Harlem Railroad	18¼
1300	do.	18⅛
100	do.........b30	18⅛
400	do.	18⅜
100	do.........b30	18⅝
200	Harlem R. Pref.	44⅛
150	do.	44
200	do.........b30	44
50	do.........b30	44⅛
100	do.	43¾
100	do.........b60	44
250	Reading R.	59
100	do.........b10	59
550	Mich. Cen. R.	67⅝
200	do.........b30	67⅜
300	do.	67½
50	do.........s60	67¼
350	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	28¾
600	do.	28
200	do.........b30	28
100	do.	27⅞
275	Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	62
47	do.	62¼
50	do.........s60	62
160	do.	62⅛
50	do.........b60	63
150	do.	63
10	Panama Railroad	139¾
75	do.	139½
85	do.	139
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
100	do.	63⅝
150	do.	63¾
10	do.	64
50	do.........b30	64
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22½
200	do.	22⅝
100	Gal. & Chicago R.	71¾
400	do.	71½
100	do.........b30	71¾
100	do.........b60	71⅝
50	do.........b30	71½
700	Clev. & Toledo R.	47¾
100	do.........b60	47¾
200	do.	47⅞
100	do.........s60	47½
100	do.........s60	47⅜
255	Chi. & Rock I. R.	67¾
100	do.........b10	67¾
750	do.	67⅝
15	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	79½
220	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	30
416	do.	31
332	do.	31½
150	do.	31¾
5	M. & P. Du C. 1st pref	93¼
11	M. & P. Du C. 2d pref	74
100	do.	75
112	Tol. & Wabash pref	45
100	do.	45⅛
100	do.	45¾

MONDAY, June 16—A. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of May, were completed on Saturday, and we are now enabled to bring our tables up to the 31st of that month, thus completing eleven months of the current fiscal or Treasury year of the United States, beginning July 1, 1861.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, during the month of May, 1862, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$8,091,120
Dutiable Goods warehoused	4,600,920
Free Goods	1,446,093
Total entries, April, 1862	$14,138,133
Against May, 1861	11,462,469
Increase this season	$2,675,664

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $110,388, as against $3,486,812 same month last year. The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from public warehouse during the month, is $3,730,232, or $870,688 less than went into warehouse.

The Exports of the month of May, 1862, were:

In Domestic Produce		$9,837,963
Foreign reëxported		829,768
Specie		5,164,636
Total clearances, April, 1862		$15,832,367
Against May, 1861:		
In Domestic Produce	$10,855,709	
Foreign reëxported	747,986	
Specie	128,900	—$11,732,595
Increase this season		$4,099,772

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past eleven months of the current Treasury year, comparing the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1, 61.	vs. 1860-61. From July 1, '60.
July	$7,942,000	$24,817,000
August	7,836,000	25,798,000
September	6,074,000	16,005,000
October	7,884,000	15,703,000
November	8,740,000	14,974,000
December	9,263,000	15,079,000
January	12,457,000	19,565,000
February	13,810,000	14,068,000
March	18,631,000	12,658,000
April	13,827,000	12,933,000
May	14,138,000	11,462,000
Total 11 months	$120,602,000	$183,062,000
Foreign Specie	11,626,000	28,587,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs. 1860-61. From July 1.
July	$9,553,000	$7,526,000
August	9,652,000	8,013,000
September	9,878,000	9,233,000
October	12,904,000	10,067,000
November	14,110,000	11,262,000
December	13,660,000	10,611,000
January	12,053,000	10,278,000
February	10,078,000	10,237,000
March	8,985,000	10,581,000
April	8,002,000	9,256,000
May	9,838,000	10,856,000
Total 11 months	$118,713,000	$107,920,000
Foreign reëxported	4,689,000	6,245,000
Total ten months	$123,402,000	$114,165,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861-62 From July 1.	vs. 1860-61. From July 1.
July	$11,000	$6,564,000
August	3,000	7,455,000
September	16,000	3,758,000
October	15,000	2,106,000
November	48,000	525,000
December	893,000	202,000
January	2,658,000	59,000
February	3,777,000	1,103,000
March	2,471,000	302,000
April	4,038,000	1,413,000
May	5,165,000	120,000
Total 11 months	$19,085,000	$23,616,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1861-1862 From July 1.	vs. 1860-1861. From July 1.
Domestic produce	$118,713,000	$107,920,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	4,689,000	6,245,000
Specie	19,085,000	23,616,000
Total	$142,487,000	$137,781,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.	vs. 1860-61. From July 1.
July	2,069,590	4,504,066
August	1,558,824	4,496,243
September	1,642,382	3,038,803
October	1,672,616	2,632,078
November	1,851,384	1,794,748
December	2,334,847	1,171,862
January	3,351,657	2,059,202
February	3,565,064	2,528,736
March	4,026,862	2,489,926
April	4,149,952	1,643,261
May	4,707,924	979,145
Total 11 months	$31,131,102	$27,338,670

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

	1861-62. From July 1.		1860-61. From July 1.
July 4	$811,368	July 12	1,514,884
July 15	1,244,000	July 23	673,290
Aug. 2	2,128,242	Aug. 2	988,678
Aug. 13	944,568	Aug. 13	1,003,381
Aug. 23	1,176,434	Sept. 2	934,553
Aug. 23	798,833	Sept. 12	791,661
Sept. 3	757,629	Sept. 28	2,202,657
Sept. 13	1,100,693	Oct. 14	870,157
Sept. 23	953,340	Oct. 20	992,484
Oct. 4	932,776	Oct. 23	816,225
Oct. 13	1,011,707	Nov. 2	1,241,939
Oct. 23	1,026,332	Nov. 14	911,620
Nov. 3	887,805	Nov. 26	1,087,071
Nov. 15	875,730	Dec. 3	822,419
Nov. 25	829,807	Dec. 14	1,083,213
Dec. 4	870,246	Dec. 25	1,226,219
Dec. 16	979,005	Jan. 3	1,455,585
Dec. 23	822,058	Jan. 13	1,446,219
Jan. 4	710,842	Jan. 25	1,246,029
Jan. 14	885,923	Feb. 3	1,514,154
Jan. 25	602,767	Feb. 12	1,052,313
Feb. 5	850,000	Feb. 25	1,056,426
Feb. 14	614,146	March 5	855,775
Feb. 25	759,346	March 18	815,520
March 6	676,071	March 25	699,537
March 16	677,058	April 3	996,445
March 25	486,366	April 12	1,110,231
April 3	586,527	April 24	884,577
April 19	617,279	May 4	868,619
April 23	629,511	May 10	755,102
May 5	623,158	May 25	354,115
May 14	484,019	Total 11 ms.	$32,062,072
May 23	604,682		
May 31	227,911		
Total 11 ms.	$28,189,049		

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $3,351,819, against $2,146,446 same week last year On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,246,400, against $2,520,013 same week in April, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,990,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we publish above for eleven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861, to May 31, amounted to

	$120,602,000
Add two weeks in June	5,545,797
Total entries since July 1	$126,147,797
To same date last year	186,426,052
Decrease since July 1	$60,278,255

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reëxported, from New-York, from

July 1, 1861, to May 31	$123,402,000
Add two weeks in June	5,548,294
Total clearances since July 1	$128,950,294
Against same date last year	119,623,199
Increased Export this season	$9,327,095

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to May 31	$10,095,000
Add two weeks in June	3,681,000
Total since July 1	$22,766,000
Against same time, 1861	23,616,000
Decreased Specie Export	$1,150,000

A partially increased export demand for Gold the past week, together with a demand from some of the interior Bankers of this State in preparation for the new 6 ℘ cent. New-York State Loan of $800,000 to be awarded on Wednesday next, to be paid for in Gold, carried the first advance of the week to 104½@105 ℘ cent. And to these influences were added the effect of the application of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress for an extension of the National Circulation of United States Notes, which carried up the price of Gold on Saturday to 106½ ℘ cent., and with it the price of Exchange on London to 117 ℘ cent. The United States Notes of the Custom-house issue correspondingly advanced to 103½ ℘ cent. after previous large transactions from 101½ to 103 earlier in the week. The excitement among the Money and Foreign Exchange Brokers, and the Banking Houses engaged in the English and Continental trade, was quite marked on Saturday On account of the rapidity of the advance in rates, the extreme rise did not take place until after the sailing of the steamers, and the effect upon actual trade transactions in Bills on London and the Continent remains to be told upon the next packet—the *Persia*—to sail on Wednesday next.

The Money Market continues easy, at 4@5 ℘ cent., with more doing at the lower rate on the pledge of Gold and United States Treasury Bonds and Custom-house United States Notes. The conversion of the ordinary United States Notes into 5-year 6 ℘ cents. at the Sub-Treasury, has been actively renewed within a few days past, and between the supply of means thus created and the daily Customs revenue, together with temporary deposits at 4 ℘ cent., the receipts into the Treasury at New-York keep rather ahead of the disbursements. The receipts from the sale of the New Stock alone, on Friday and Saturday, were $1,062,000. The Secretary is not availing at present, as far as we are advised, of the use of his 12 months' 6 ℘ cent. Certificates, in payments to the large creditors of the Government, although some of them would probably prefer them to ready money, as, besides the interest they bear until disposed of, they are wanted in the market at 100@100½ ℘ cent., and accumulated interest.

The same cause which stimulated the price of Gold and rates of Exchange has contributed to the further advance of United States Securities and the speculative and dividend Shares and Bonds on the Stock Exchange, and the buoyancy on Friday and Saturday was more decided than at any time since the middle of May, when the Indiana affair checked the upward course of speculation. The following table marks the general rise of the week:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ ct. stock of U.S. of 61	106@107¼
New-York Central	91⅛@96⅛@95¾
New-York and Erie	38@39@38¾
Erie Preferred Shares	66@67
Rock Island	63⅜@68
Michigan Guaranteed	58@63¾
Michigan Southern	26½@28¼@28
Michigan Central	64¼@67
Toledo	45⅝@48
Galena	70½@71½
Illinois Central	63⅞@64
Panama	132½@139
Pacific Mail	116¼@116
Missouris	53⅛@52⅝
Tennessees	59⅜@60
Hudson River	47@49¼
Harlem Preferred	36@44
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	23@22⅝

The most prominent features in the market are the rapid advance and great apparent strength of the buyers of New-York Central, after a rise of *ten per cent.* in less than a fortnight, and the large and general demand, altogether of a local or domestic character, for the Railway mortgages, of which a considerable supply of certain descriptions came from Europe by the last mail or two, owing to the relatively higher market on this side. The sales of Eries alone on Saturday were over $300,000, and about as much more of the Western mortgages, although only one session of the Stock Exchange Board was held. The transactions in United States 6 ℘ cents of 1881 are made lighter at the advance to 107@107½ than they were at 104@105, because of the moderate offerings at the Board. The last sale of Saturday afternoon on the Street was $60,000, at 107½ ℘ cent. The 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds are made somewhat dull, at 106@106¼, by the suspense felt on the Street in regard to the disposition of the remaining authority of the Secretary to fill up the issue under the act of June 17. The amount to be disposed of is understood to be $27,000,000, and the authority, if exercised at all, must be used before the 17th prox., when it will cease by limitation of the act. Mr. CHASE will probably be heard from on the subject in a few days. Should he conclude to negotiate, it will probably be for the exchange of a corresponding sum of United States Notes of Custom-house issue.

The following bids at the close of the week for the Railway Bonds show a further advance of 2@3 ℘ cent. from Saturday week:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	99¾
N. Y. C. sixes, real es.	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	97
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7 p. c.	110
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	108	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ℘ c. '70	86½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	108¾	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	20
Erie thirds, '83	99½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	65⅝
Erie fourths, '80	93	Ch. & N. W. seconds	21¾
Erie fifths, '88	87½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50⅜
B., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	92½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	105
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	102½
Hudson con. '67	86	Tol. & Wabash firsts	95
Harlem firsts, '69-73	103	Tol. & Wabash seconds	70
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Mil. & P. Du Chien 1sts	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c '69-72	105	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103½
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	106⅝	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Chic., B. & Q. 1sts, 8 ℘ c.	110	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. sec'd	85½	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	96½
N. Ind. Goshen line	100		

The following official notice appeared on Saturday afternoon, from the Michigan Southern Company:

"The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due November 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due August 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases it will cease on the date of receiving this notice."

We understand that the officials of the Company have already anticipated this notice by tendering to several of the large holders, (including one for European account to the amount of $85,000) their money, with accumulated interest since May 1, for the overdue mortgages. Other holders were permitted, up to the close of the subscription on Saturday, to accept the Sinking Fund mortgages in exchange.

The following were the bids on Satu-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103½	Chatham	80
Merchants'	100	Bank of the Republic	95
Mechanics'	103	Bank of N. America	100
America	110½	Hanover	83½
City	115	Irving	76
Phœnix	108⅛	Metropolitan	105
North River	85	People's	87
Tradesmen's	100	Grocers	75
Greenwich	130	East River	92
Merchants' Exch'ge	94	Nassau	96
Seventh Ward	128	Shoe & Leather	101
State of New-York	92	Corn Exchange	98
Commerce	102	Continental	93¼
Mech. Banking As.	90	St. Nicholas	90
Broadway	137	New-York County	90
Ocean	85	Importers' & Tradrs.	103½
Mercantile	111	Park	112
American Exchange	97	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	90

The following is Saturday's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Total receipts, $2,321,590 25, including for customs, $126,000, and for United States Stock, $545,000; payments, $1,862,107 43; balance, $17,074,970 46.

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the

month of May, 1862, were	$575,344 95
Earnings, May, 1861	506,610 49
Increase	$68,734 46

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the first five months of 1862, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:

	1861.	1862.
January	$103,494	$100,922
February	88,201	96,936
March	88,700	103,020
April	94,630	94,957
May	83,856	94,156
Total	$458,881	$489,991
		458,881
Total five months' increase over last year		$31,110

Ship Canal Across Illinois.

In the United States House of Representatives, June 13, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with an amendment, a bill (H. R. No. 288) to construct a ship canal for the passage of armed and naval vessels from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for other purposes.

The amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was read, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so soon as the State of Illinois shall by conveyance, satisfactory to and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, transfer to and vest in the United States a clear and unincumbered title to the bed of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the land over which the same passes, including its banks, margins, tow-paths, feeders, right of way, locks, dams, water-power structures, and all the property, right, title and interest of the said State of Illinois of, in and to said canal, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, that WILLIAM H. SWIFT, now one of the Trustees of the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, together with a skillful and experienced engineer in the topographical corps of the United States army, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and a citizen of the State of Illinois, to be designated by the President of the United States, with authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and to improve the navigation of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers, in such a manner as to furnish a suitable and sufficient water communication for the gunboats and other naval and war vessels of the United States, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, of the dimensions and in the mode hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall forthwith make a careful examination and survey of the said canal and river, and determine upon a suitable plan for the improvement aforementioned, which plan shall provide for the enlargement of said canal to a width of not less than 160 feet, with locks of not less than 350 feet in length and 75 feet in width, and for the improvement of said rivers in such a manner as to insure a safe and uninterrupted water navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, at all times during the season of navigation, of gunboats, steamboats, naval and war vessels of the United States, and all other vessels not drawing over six feet of water, which plan shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the approval by the President of the United States of the plan of said improvement aforesaid, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to construct the said improvement, according to said plan, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to prosecute the same to completion with such dispatch as the nature of the work and the funds appropriated for that purpose from time to time by Congress shall permit. And the said Commissioners shall make a report annually to the Secretary of War on the progress of said work, with estimates of the amount which will be required for the prosecution of the same during the succeeding year; and the Secretary of War shall include the amount so reported in the estimates for the expenditures of the War Department, and the same shall be provided for in the annual appropriations for such Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, have the exclusive control and management of the said canal and improvements, and shall have power to establish all needful rules and regulations concerning the use and navigation thereof, and to fix, alter and modify the rates of toll upon said canal and rivers included in said improvement, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to employ such agents, engineers, surveyors, draughtsmen, collectors, and other persons, as they may judge necessary for the performance of the work hereby committed to them, with full power to enter upon, appropriate, use and condemn any lands, water streams, and materials of any description necessary for the prosecution of the improvement contemplated by this bill: *Provided*, That when private property shall be taken for such purpose the same shall be condemned and compensation made therefor in the manner now provided by the laws of the State of Illinois. And it shall be the duty of such Commissioners to cause all the work done upon said improvements to be let to the lowest responsible bidder at public lettings, of which sufficient public notice, by advertisement in the public newspapers, shall be given.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the revenues derived from the said canal and river, over and above the expenses of management, and of repairs and expenditures thereon, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and a separate account shall be kept of such receipts, and the same shall be appropriated as follows: first, to the payment of the interest and principal expended by the United States upon the said work; second, to the payment to the State of Illinois of the entire amount, which was a charge upon the said canal at the time of the conveyance thereof to the United States, together with the interest thereof, which amount shall be paid to the Treasury of the United States, upon such vouchers, and under such regulations, as the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall direct.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall each receive such salary, not exceeding $3,000 per annum, as the Secretary of War shall, with respect to their respective duties and services, determine: *Provided*, That such additional compensation only shall be allowed to the said Commissioners designated from the topographical corps as shall, by the Secretary of War, be deemed proper, and said Commissioners shall respectively give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in such amount and upon such condition as the Secretary of War shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That after the reimbursement to the United States of the amount by them expended, and to the State of Illinois of the said canal indebtedness, as provided in section five, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, upon the request of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, transfer to said State of Illinois the said Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the said improvements thereof, with a proviso to be attached to the said transfer that the said canal shall forever thereafter be open and free to the navigation of all the citizens of the United States, subject only to such tolls as should be necessary to keep the same in suitable repair, and defray the current expenses of its management, and subject to the further condition that the United States should have the right at all times to transport vessels of war, troops, and public property over said canal absolutely free from any toll or other charge whatsoever.

Commercial News by the Bavaria.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 3.

COTTON—Sales of two days, 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, and has advanced ⅛d.@¼d. since Friday.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and tending downward. Corn dull and unchanged, except White, the market for which is firmer.

PROVISIONS very dull and tending downward. Lard quiet. Tallow, inactive.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady, at 35s. 6d. for Pots. Sugar inactive. Coffee dull, and unchanged. Rice flat. Resin quiet and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine—Sales small at unchanged rates.

Commercial News by the China.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "The sales of Cotton for the week have been 72,000 bales, including 14,500 bales to speculators, and 12,000 to exporters. The market has an upward tendency, and quotations have advanced on the week ¼d. ℘ ℔. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters—the market closing firm, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	14¼d.	Middling Mobile	12⅝d.
Middling Orleans	12⅞d.	Fair Uplands	13¾d.
Fair Mobile	13½d.	Middling Uplands	12½d.

The total stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 324,500 bales, including 98,000 bales of American descriptions.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for Cotton goods and Yarns being firm, with an advancing tendency, but transactions have been small.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is generally dull but steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., report: FLOUR dull at 24s.@30s. ℘ bbl. WHEAT steady but dull; Red Western, 9s. 3d.@10s. 4d.; Red Southern, 10s. 3d.@10s. 6d.; White Western, 11s.@11s. 6d.; White Southern, 10s. 6d.@12s. CORN steady; Mixed, 27s. 6d.; Yellow, 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d.; White, 32s.@32s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally heavy, with a declining tendency. The abovementioned circulars report: BEEF is very dull. PORK easier. BACON has a downward tendency. LARD quiet. TALLOW has a declining tendency; quoted at 45f.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet and steady at 35s. 6d. for Pots and 35s. for Pearls. RESIN dull at 14s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 74s.@75s. SUGAR very dull. COFFEE firm. RICE easier. LINSEED buoyant and advanced 6d. LINSEED OIL firmer; quoted at 40s.@41s. COD OIL quiet.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING).

BREADSTUFFS still declining. IRON dull for both Rails and Bars. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE has a downward tendency, and has declined 1s.@1s. 6d. TEA dull at 1s. ℘ ℔. for common Congou. TALLOW dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 74s.@74s. 6d. LINSEED OIL steady at 39s. 3d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Friday afternoon at 92⅛ for money, ex dividend. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £692,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—American Stocks are declining. The latest sales were, Illinois Central, 47@46, dis.; Erie, 38@32.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*]

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, June 8.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull. Corn, however, was firmer.

PROVISIONS—The Provision Market closed heavy.

LONDON, Sunday, June 8th.

Consols closed on Saturday at 91⅞@92.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales, on Saturday, were Erie Railway, 31½; Illinois Central, 47@46 dis.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton at Havre for the week have been 7,000 bales Orleans *très ordinaire*, 170f.; *bas*, 165f. The market is quiet and firm, with an advance of 4f.@5f. on the week. The stock in port amounts to 39,000.

PARIS, June 7.—The Bourse closed dull; Rentes 60f. 80c., ex coupons.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HEGNEY, by his sister, ANNORAH HEGNEY, formerly of Lambeth, London. When last heard of, was at Pier No. 3 East River. Any information will be thankfully received at Barrytown Post-office, Dutchess County, or in the papers.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 20 WEST 11TH-ST., BEtween University-place and Broadway. Rooms to let, in suites or separately, with or without board. Families or single gentlemen will find this a desirable location for the Summer. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WELL furnished, will be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, with excellent board, for the moderate sum of $48 per month. Gas and fuel included. Location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TWO LADIES, WHO CAN GIVE UNEXCEPTIONABLE references, wish, before leaving town for the Summer, to make an arrangement for the ensuing Fall and Winter. They desire two unfurnished rooms on the second floor, in a private family or boarding-house, situated between 18th and 28th sts., and between the 4th and 6th avs. Address A. K., Madison-square Post-office, St. Germain Hotel.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults want permanently three or four connecting rooms with board, in a first-class house, between the 3d and 7th avs. An offer of Summer quarters within an hour of the City Hall will also be considered. The best of references given and required. Address with terms, A. B. A., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Apply at 35 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENtlemen, pleasant, well-furnished rooms on 2d and 3d floors. Also, a large back parlor, at No. 70 Irving-place.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150. removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country. GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON MONDAY night, June 9, a light bay HORSE, 16 hands high, six years old, long tail, star on forehead and faint stripe on the back; when moving, shows a depression on right thigh, and has a very small white spot on the left side of the rump. The horse is well-made, un-headed, and in good condition. One-half of the above reward will be given for information that will return the horse to the owner, the balance for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Address RALPH VOORHIS, Hackensack, Bergen Co., New-Jersey; or JOHN STAGG, Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 27, 28, 183, 184 and 185, with Interest Coupons attached, payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery, by S. BRUSH, No. 35 Front-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A YOUNG coach DOG, two years' old, answering to the name of ROVER. By returning him to his owner, No. 2 Irving-place, a reward of $10 will given and no questions asked.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PARK PHAETON FOR SALE.—SUITABLE for City and country, built by one of the best City makers, and in excellent order; will be sold low. Apply at No. 96 Broome-st., to JAS. YETMAN.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Districh's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MINERAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn.; or to J. Pettit & Co., Country Board Agency, No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This private Summer boarding-house is now open for the season. Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, desiring rooms, will please make personal application to JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

N. B.—Prices to suit the times. Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Vesey-st., North River.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. A few choice suites of family rooms may be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Time, 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—MOUNTAIN GLEN, ONE hour and a half from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; especially desirable for fine air, scenery, accessibility and shades. See the proprietor to-day at No. 8 Dey-st., 2d floor, from 1 to 2, or address A. UTTER, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or depot. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

HOTELS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL,

GUILFORD, CONN.

The proprietor of this well-known first-class fashionable Summer-house would inform its former patrons and the public generally, that he has built on three hundred feet, making seventy-four new bedrooms, new dining-room forty by one hundred, new parlor forty by seventy. Every room in the house is newly furnished with *new carpets* and new cottage furniture. The hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for four hundred guests; beautifully located on Long Island Sound, fourteen miles east of New-Haven, on the New-London and Stonington Railroad; new billiard-room, with three new tables, two new ten-pin alleys at a convenient distance from the house, and twelve new bathing houses. Fishing is not surpassed on the Sound. A new yacht of forty-five tons, and several small sail-boats, will be constantly on hand, ready for parties.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train and 3 P. M. train; *check and ticket* to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven—time through, 3½ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 10:50 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.—time, 40 minutes. At the Sachem's Head dépôt will be found one of Cook's best four-horse omnibusses, new and clean, to carry you direct to the house.

A new barn, one hundred by fifty-two feet, which will accommodate fifty horses. Fifteen acres of land have been inclosed and filled with ornamental and fruit trees, walks, &c.

The house will be opened for the reception of company July 1, under the immediate superintendence of the owner. *Price of board to suit the times.*

N. B.—Musquitoes are never seen at the Head.

H. LEE SCRANTON.

TONTINE HOTEL,

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

The subscriber refurnished this fashionable first-class hotel entire last Spring, remodeled the old dining room, added a new ladies' ordinary, and put in complete order his billiard and bath-rooms. Families can have suites of rooms at either house as low as at any first-class house in the country. Boarders can go to and from the Tontine to the Head twice a day, by rail, and take their meals at either house, without extra charge. Having purchased and stocked a large farm at Sachem's Head this Spring, the two houses will be furnished with meats, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit, daily, from the farm. A telegraph line has been put up at Sachem's Head and at the Tontine, at the proprietor's own expense, which connects with all the lines in the United States.

JULY 1, 1862. H. LEE SCRANTON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, (late Greenwood Lake Hotel,) having been newly and elegantly refurnished and papered throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and guests on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c., with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced caterer and well-cultivated farm and garden, abundantly supplied with fruits, can produce, presents unusual inducements to families selecting a Summer retreat, at reasonable rates.

To secure a choice of apartments, address T. ATWOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., (Chester Post-office,) or refer to JNO. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 24 Pine-st. Visitors will take Erie Railway at 7 A. M. or 4 P. M. to Chesterville, where they will change cars for Warwick. Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the lake on the arrival of the trains.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large, airy rooms, situated on Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, Westchester County, accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving, in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining, is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages. Inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. Collamore & Co.'s, No. 479 Broadway; of Baker & Vail, No. 268 Washington-st.; or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RIVERDALE, Hudson River, 14 miles distant; first-class accommodations on the first or second floors of a private house, with baths, hot and cold water; location healthy and retired, plenty of fruit and shade, also stabling for horses; table unexceptionable; terms moderate. Apply at No. 1 Great Jones-st., to PEET & GAUL.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, IN A PRIVATE house, for a family, consisting of a lady and gentleman, six small children and three nurses; five or six rooms required. The place must be near the Hudson River or Sound, about one hour's sail from the City. Address Box No. 4,544 New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations. Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT PELTON'S HOTEL. A few minutes' walk from Cozzens' new hotel, and 1½ miles below West Point. This new hotel has just been opened for the reception of boarders. A few families can procure large airy rooms, with good board, by applying immediately. E. L. PELTON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE SECURED for the season, near Oxford Dépôt, Orange County, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply, by letter or personally, at No. 299 South-2d-st., Jersey City, or to Mrs. SOPHRONIA TUTHILL, Oxford Dépôt, N. Y.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—AN ADDITIONAL family can be taken by Mrs. SCOTT. Two parlors remain unoccupied. For particulars, apply to J. S. SCHULTZ, No. 96 Cliff-st., or to Mrs. SCOTT, Locust Hill-avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST CLASS BOARD for adults can be obtained in a large farm-house, in a fine location, at Hawleyville, Connecticut, for $4 a week. Apply or address No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at Sing Sing, by addressing N., Box No. 47 Sing Sing Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A BEAUTIFUL location, at Haverstraw, N. Y. D. DERONDE.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CONgregational Tabernacle, corner of York and Henderson sts., Jersey City, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., punctually. Addresses by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New-York, Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington, D. D., and Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, of Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MAHR, Agent,
No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT, FOR SALE IN HARTFORD.—A [illegible] situated on [illegible] acres of land, fronting on Washington and [illegible] are handsomely graded, containing [illegible] trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with [illegible] foundation, large and commodious, [illegible] gas, Connecticut River water, [illegible] modern conveniences. The stable is [illegible] trance from another street. For particulars inquire of the address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, within ten minutes' drive of Southport Dépôt, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, [illegible] acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on [illegible] good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, [illegible] and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, [illegible]. The place is well stocked with choice fruit [illegible] fine beach and good bathing in front of the [illegible] be sold as it stands, with household furniture, [illegible] carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. PALEN, No. 62 Gold-st., or on the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale, situated at Sing Sing, [illegible] minutes' walk from dépôt; splendid [illegible] house, &c., with six acres, finely shaded [illegible] view of the river. The place is in perfect order [illegible] be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold [illegible] value. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 [illegible] or C. L. JONES, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP—A double house, containing twelve rooms, [illegible] high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad [illegible] in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City [illegible]. The house is pleasantly situated; recently [illegible] repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country [illegible] consisting of a fine large house, and about [illegible] land, barn, &c. The house contains [illegible] rooms, and [illegible] be seen at any time; possession given [illegible] further particulars, apply to JOHN S. [illegible], No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND [illegible] nished houses, beautifully situated, [illegible] New-York, to let for the season or year, [illegible] seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale. HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. [illegible] Main-st., Orange, [illegible]

$9,500 FOR A SHORE-FRONT VILLA RESIDENCE—On which has been [illegible] $2,500, adjoining a steamboat dock, 20 miles from City, on the Sound; all conveniences and [illegible]. A view can be seen at the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company, Wall-st., corner of William.

A PLEASANT PLACE IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN.—House, barn, etc., (new,) with [illegible] fruit trees, fine gardens, two wells, beautiful [illegible] Price $3,000; 18 acres adjoining, if wanted. Call at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Piano Rooms.

TO LET—THE PLACE AT WEST MORRISANIA, known as the Dr. Morris place, 40 minutes from [illegible] st., partly furnished, garden made, ice-house filled, built for both Summer and Winter use. Inquire of W. F. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE [illegible] L. I., commanding a fine view of the Sound, with [illegible] acres of land, stable, &c.; price, $350. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, 290 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE LOW, FOR CASH, OR PART MERCHANDISE.—Entirely new, built by day's work; contains ten rooms, marble mantels, grates, &c.; excellent neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools; one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad; twelve or more trains each way daily; [illegible] tion low; lot 66x132 feet, with barn in the rear. [illegible] convenient and desirable location for a person [illegible] ness in the City. Apply to WM. HINTON, Air [illegible] Churn Dépôt, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IN Brooklyn—price $4,500, worth $6,000. House brick, three stories, with dining-room and kitchen in rear; lot 28 by 100 feet; neighborhood unexceptionable. Agents need not answer. Address C. E. F., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

HOUSE, WITH STABLE ATTACHED, FOR SALE—In a good neighborhood, [illegible] house four-story brown stone, with all modern improvements. Will be sold at a very low price. For further particulars, inquire of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 9 Pine-st., Room No. 28.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. [illegible] Henry-st., containing all the modern improvements, in complete order and thoroughly painted, will be let at a very low price to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, No. [illegible] Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or S. W. DIBBLE, 505 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by [illegible] feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. [illegible] 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—SEVERAL DWELLING-HOUSES IN the upper part of the City, with modern improvements, at $350 and upward; also, some furnished; also, some stores. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER
TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

INSTRUCTION.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE will take place THURSDAY, June 19, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, (Dr. HAGUE'S,) corner of 31st-st.

The Stockholders and Graduates of former years can obtain Commencement Tickets by applying at the Institute, No. 437 5th-av., or by letter.

Address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—A GENTLEMAN RESIDING near Boston, who has had for many years the care and instruction of youth in Spanish countries, propose to receive four or five youth, of Spanish or French descent, for the purpose of teaching them English in the shortest time possible. He refers to George G. Hobson, Esq., No. 42 South-st., and to Theodore W. Riley, Esq., No. 7 West 16th-st., New-York. Address E. W., Box No. 4,223, Post-office, Boston.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst." No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTANTS, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, has secured the services of an expert practical book-keeper for the Summer. Gentlemen or boys can now have private lessons on low terms, and become good double-entry book-keepers in a short time. Two desks vacant this day. Also, one $5 seat for writing.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Newest invention, by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner of 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, German and Latin, at No. 537 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GERALDINE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—ORLANDO VENDORME—THE [illegible] SWORD—THE TRAVELER'S ROOM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NORMA—THE SYREN.

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THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No intelligence from Gen. McCLELLAN's army reached us yesterday, owing to an interruption of the telegraphic communication between Washington and Fortress Monroe. On Saturday night we received dispatches, which were published in our Sunday edition, announcing extensive movements on the part of the enemy's forces, the meaning of which were yet involved in mystery. Large bodies of men had been moved down from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville Bridge and Richmond, and were apparently being concentrated in the vicinity of the late battlefield. Our pickets, on Friday, were driven in from Old Church by a large force of rebel cavalry, and on the same day the rebels made a demonstration on the right flank of our army at Tunstall's Station, apparently with the intention of interrupting our railroad communication. They were forced to retreat, however, without effecting their object. A letter from one of our special correspondents, published this morning, gives information which indicates that another great battle is near at hand, if it has not already been commenced. The two armies are face to face in such close proximity that it seems impossible long to avoid a collision.

We publish this morning a letter from our special correspondent with Gen. FREMONT's army, giving full particulars of the battle of Cross Keys. JACKSON, it appears, had moved his wagon train across the river at Port Republic on Friday, and returned and gave battle six miles north of there, on the Harrisonburgh pike, on Sunday, as before reported. When JACKSON retreated our forces pursued, but before the enemy could be overtaken, he crossed the river, burning the bridge that carried him over. A portion of SHIELDS' Division, under Col. CARROLL, appeared on the opposite side of the river on Sunday, but, instead of burning the bridge, planted artillery so as to command it. When JACKSON appeared, Col. CARROLL, having only a portion of his troops at hand, was repulsed, the enemy took possession of the bridge, and escaped. The Union loss was sufficiently heavy, amounting to nearly five hundred killed and wounded, exclusive of the missing. STAHL's Brigade lost four hundred and five privates *and twenty-two officers*, killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss in killed alone was six hundred.

We publish this morning a partial list of the casualties at the battle of Port Republic, as the fight between JACKSON and a portion of Gen. SHIELDS' command is called; also some further details relative to the engagement, tending to prove its desperate nature, and the bravery with which a small force of our troops contested the ground with a greatly superior force of rebels. It is now believed that after this fight JACKSON took the road toward Stannardsville, on the other side of the Blue Ridge, with a view to reaching Gordonsville, at which point there is railroad communication with Richmond.

Important reports relative to the rebel army lately at Corinth reach us by way of Memphis. A gentleman lately arrived from Granada, Miss., states that Gen. HINDMAN, after the evacuation, went to Arkansas with the troops of that State. Gen. POPE had reached Okolona in pursuit of the main body of the rebels, which was still retreating.

A dispatch from Gen. MORGAN to Gov. JOHNSON, dated at Lampkin, at the foot of Cumberland Mountain, says that our scouts saw strong indications that the rebels were evacuating their fortifications at Cumberland Gap. The mountains had been fired at various points, and it is believed that the rebels designed retreating, as usual, under a cloud of smoke.

Advices from the vicinity of Charleston, brought to Washington by Mr. EDWARD L. PIERCE, Government agent for the cultivation of the cotton lands, are important. Gen. BENHAM, who is in command of the expedition approaching Charleston by way of Stono, is not expected to advance upon the city until he receives reinforcements. His command is at James Island, well protected by the gunboats. A report prevailed that a portion of BEAUREGARD's army, twenty-five thousand or more, had arrived, accompanied by BEAUREGARD himself, and that a determined resistance was to be made. Our gunboats are now in plain sight of Fort Sumter.

A dispatch from Cairo gives a rumor that Col. MORGAN, of guerrilla notoriety, had been captured by Gen. POPE. The divisions of Gens. SHERMAN and HURLBUT left Corinth on the 11th, for Memphis, under orders to repair the railroad as they advanced.

The condition of affairs in Norfolk, under Union auspices, is rapidly improving. Cordiality of feeling is increasing, and trade is reviving. An expedition proceeded, on Wednesday, from Norfolk to Deep Creek, fifteen miles south of Richmond, where a rebel post-office was found and broken up. An expedition had also been sent out from Suffolk, which succeeded in capturing a rebel Colonel, named COPELAND.

Mr. T. K. McCANN, formerly a contractor on the Pan Handle Railroad, but for the last three years a resident of White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, in Western Virginia, has returned to the Pan Handle, having left White Sulphur Springs about a week or ten days ago, in consequence of an order for his arrest from Gen. HEATH, because of his Union sentiments. Mr. McCANN was at Richmond only a short time since. He thinks the forces there only about 70,000, and not very strongly fortified. While he was there, one hundred and sixty bushels of corn were distributed as rations to Gen. LONGSTREET's Division, to be parched by the men; provisions of all kinds being scarce, except flour, which, as it was manufactured in the valley of Virginia very extensively, was comparatively low. The Conscript Act, he says, is producing a change in the sentiment of a great many. He reports that the mountains are infested with bands of guerrillas and deserters from the rebel army, and that a person traveling there is in as much danger from the deserters as from the guerrillas, for in approaching their hiding places they will, from fear of arrest, shoot without stopping to inquire the intruder's sentiments or mission.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at this port on Saturday, having on board 408 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McCLELLAN's army. She also brought to this port the ninety privateersmen who were recently taken up the James River to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN and the other National officers held as hostages by the rebels. They came on under a guard of thirty men.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session on Sunday, the House having adjourned over from Friday until Monday. A message was received from the President, transmitting to the Senate a memorial in behalf of the State of New-York, in favor of the enlargement of certain canals and locks. The bill from the House, providing that officers and volunteers shall be paid according to the pay-rolls, was passed. A bill for increasing the revenue, by the reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands, was introduced and referred. The Naval Appropriation bill was further debated, and finally reported to the Senate, and laid aside informally. The Senate soon afterward went into Executive Session, and, when the doors were again opened, adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe, a week later, are received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamships *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 4th, and *China*, from Liverpool on the 8th inst. There is little political news of importance. Cotton had advanced ⅛d.@¼d. in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs were again dull, and Provisions were tending downward.

The trial of APPLETON OAKSMITH for Slave-trading, which has for some time been proceeding in the United States Circuit Court, in Boston, resulted, on Saturday night, in a verdict of guilty on seven counts.

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Traveler*, under date of Newbern, N. C., June 4, as follows: "Gov. STANLY has been applied to by citizens of this county to return to them runaways. He tried it once, but the fugitive came into town again the next day, when the Governor declined to interfere, saying that he had no machinery for executing civil process, and no military force at his disposal for that purpose, and he could not again interfere. Gen. BURNSIDE says that his army shall not be used as negro-catchers. He (Gen. B.) was a Breckinridge Democrat."

On Wednesday last the first train passed over the railroad bridge at Nashville, which has been constructed to take the place of the one destroyed by the rebels when they abandoned the city.

The detailed census reports give this as the classification of the population of New-Orleans: Whites, native born, 80,330; free colored blacks, 2,455; free colored mulattoes, 8,234; whites, foreign born, 64,267; Indians, 4. Total free, 155,290; slaves, 13,385. Total population, 168,675.

The Cunard line of steamers have been very fortunate in their passages, but they have frequently encountered perils which only their great strength has enabled them to survive. The *Africa*, on her last passage, was in great danger. She was running among heavy ice floes, and close in with Cape Race struck so heavily on the ice or the bottom, the officers said on the ice, that had she not been a strong ship the blows would have knocked a hole in her. As it was, 17 feet of her rudder, close up to the brace, broke off, and for 500 miles, or until she reached Halifax, she was steered with great difficulty. By carrying her chains, &c., aft, about one foot of the rudder was dipped in the water. When she reached Halifax her broken rudder was just even with the water, and five feet was spliced upon it to bring her to Boston.

The price of Gold advanced, on Saturday, to 106½, and Exchange to 117 ℔ cent. Stocks were buoyant.

Breadstuffs were less sought after on Saturday, especially by shippers, who were discouraged by a further rise in freights. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined. Oats were dearer. Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices, Tobacco, Metals, and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in at former quotations. A fair inquiry prevailed for Pork at reduced rates, and for Lard and Beef, which were steady, as also for Hay, Hops, Tallow, Smoked Herring, Rio Coffee, Wool and Whisky, which latter article advanced slightly. No important movements were reported in other commodities.

Who Block the Pacific Railroad?

Argument in favor of the passage of a Pacific Railroad bill, by Congress, is out of place at this late day. The country long ago settled down in the conviction that the measure ought to be and must be adopted. It may be doubted whether any other proposition agitating political circles during the last twenty years, commands to-day the unanimity of support which, in all the loyal States, is accorded to the project of binding the Atlantic and the Pacific together with a band of railroad iron. The only difference of opinion has grown out of the conflict of competing routes, or applies to the details of means for carrying the great enterprise into effect.

These differences have all been arranged and harmonized in the House of Representatives, and that body has sent to the Senate, for its concurrence, a bill under which the Pacific Railroad may be surely and speedily constructed. Why it hangs fire so long in the Senate, we know not. A large majority of that branch of Congress stands irrevocably committed to the measure, by the formally declared expressions of popular will through the Legislatures of their respective States, and by personal pledges of Senators on the stump. The measure has been a cardinal point in the charts of the Republican Party ever since its organization; and Democratic Conventions all through the loyal States were compelled by pressure of public opinion to compete for popular favor by protesting fidelity to the same plank in their own platform. Why is it, then, that the Senate, which has the power to-day to settle the question and secure the road by passing the bill, hesitates so long to do its duty? A single day honestly devoted to the business ought to pass the bill, gladden the hearts of millions of men, and quadruple the value of our Pacific possessions.

The long delay in Senatorial action is ominous. We fear it bodes no good, because it appears unnecessary, and seems to indicate either inactivity or insincerity on the part of the professed friends of the measure. The bill, we believe, is in charge of Senator McDOUGALL, of California. Surely he must be its *true* friend. The only question remaining is this,—is he a *judicious* friend? If professions mean anything, the pending bill, with perhaps slight modification, has a majority of, at least, a dozen votes in the Senate. If these professions are sincere, Mr. McDOUGALL should insist on having them take early practical form; if they are insincere, the people cannot too soon learn who are they that make so vital an interest a mere football of political games. It is to be hoped that the friends of the Pacific Railroad will insist on having the line speedily drawn between themselves and the opposition. If the bill is to be lost, let it be by direct vote on the yeas and nays, and not by parliamentary strategy, which so often smothers great measures in the dark and enables the faithless to hide their evil agency and escape responsibilities therefor.

Public Debt and National Currency.

The actual cost of the war, as recently shown by the official exhibit of the progress of the public debt, agreeably surprised many of the most influential friends of the Government, who had indulged the vague rumors of much larger figures, while it disappointed the factious opponents of the Administration in Congress who had industriously given these rumors currency. The success of the National circulation, of lawful tender, established in February, as a valuable auxiliary to the management of the Public Debt and the conduct of the Treasury, has also afforded the highest satisfaction to the country, besides already vindicating the practical good judgment of its advocates in Congress and the skill with which it has thus far been employed by Secretary CHASE. The wonderful financial success of the Government in respect to both these important subjects, under the present administration of the Department of the Treasury, will undoubtedly afford its distinguished head a ready and powerful influence in both Houses of Congress in favor of any amendment or extension of the policy and measures established by the Acts of July 17 and February 25, including an increase of the National Circulation and Treasury deposits authorized by the last-named Act.

It is just here that we most respectfully, and with all deference to Mr. CHASE, beg to interpose a few words in the direction of delay, if not of caution. We honestly believe that the postponement of all changes in the newly inaugurated system, which in the popular sense answers to the description of a National Bank of Circulation and Deposit, would best comport with the existing state of the country, and that it may be done without detriment to the public service, or compromise of the credit and punctuality of the Treasury Department. That some additional conveniences in the way of disbursement and negotiation might be secured through the proposed alteration we have no doubt; but if these are to be gained at the cost of unsettling the popular confidence in the system itself, and thereby perhaps, materially widening the difference between the United States Notes, now so cheerfully accepted as lawful tender, and the price of Gold for export, we submit that in the sequel the country might not profit by the change, even though the machinery of the Treasury should work in some respects more kindly. In any event it would seem to be the part of prudence to let the new bill go over to the next session of Congress, by which time the substantial defects, if any, would be developed, and might then be corrected, with the minor inconveniences now complained of.

We have said that such delay would not operate to the prejudice of the public service, or credit of the Government. Our reason is, that the authority, and almost plenary powers, granted to the Secretary by the existing laws, will assuredly enable him to carry on the Government until next Spring without a larger infusion of United States Notes of Circulation than the $150,000,000 originally established by the act of February. That act made these notes convertible and reconvertible into a permanent Public Stock, at par, to the full measure of the sum total, more than thrice told. It created such a stock to the amount of five hundred millions, and the process of conversion has already commenced, at the rate of $500,000 or $600,000 per day. That it may not go on as rapidly as the wants of the Secretary require, is quite possible; but a supplementary act, passed in February, authorizes the unlimited employment, in the public disbursements, of twelve-months Treasury Certificates or Exchequer Bills, bearing 6 per cent. interest, before the maturity of any of which the Congress of the United States, at its next session, may be better able than at present to judge whether a further infusion of United States Notes of Circulation, or some modification of the terms of the five hundred million loan, would be judicious in retiring these temporary certificates of indebtedness. But beyond these ways and means, already provided, is an authority in the Act of February 25 to dispose of the Public Stocks of the United States, to meet the exigencies of the public service, in the discretion of the Secretary, without waiting the process of voluntary conversion. The power to sell them below par was not expected to be used, except in cases of emergency, sudden or otherwise; but it was expressly inserted to place the Department beyond the possibility of discredit, if not to take away the temptation to resort to the more easy process of increasing the volume of United States Notes of Circulation, before the working of the new system is fairly tested. Again: the Loan Act, of July 17, is not yet exhausted by $27,000,000 in United States Treasury Bonds bearing 7.30 per cent., and $50,000,000 in United States 6 per cent., 20 years to run, without the power of earlier redemption, this stock being identical with that now selling on the market at 107 per cent.; either or both of which can be used for retiring the first issues of United States Notes, which the Secretary complains have already ceased to perform the function of currency, being receivable at the Custom-house as the equivalent of Gold.

On the retirement of these Custom-house Notes, the Secretary will have the full sum of $150,000,000 in the uniform circulation of lawful tender, free of interest, until converted into the Public Stock of 1862, and then immediately available for reissue, as before referred to.

But it may be replied, that if our National Treasury Bank is proving a success, while limited to $150,000,000 circulation and $50,000,000 deposits, why may it not be extended in both departments, if need be for the convenience of the Treasury, to $300,000,000 of circulation and $100,000,000 of deposits? We do not believe that the Secretary himself contemplates any such increase of circulation, although applying for authority to enlarge it for certain objects, among which is the protection of his line of deposits, which *he does propose to double*, at or under five per cent., returnable on demand after thirty days. But without reference to what the Secretary would do, under the proposed bill, we insist that the present limit was placed on the system for some wiser purpose than to have it removed in less than four months from the passage of the act.

Our National Bank is a good thing. We advocated its establishment, warmly and heartily; not as a military necessity, but as the proper, as well as timely, exercise by the National Government of one of its great powers, not to say duties, under the Constitution. The measure was wisely confined to the functions of Circulation and Deposits. It grants no powers of Discount or Exchange. It was as wisely limited in the measure of Circulation and the extent of Deposits. The last, originally fixed at $25,000,000, was changed to $50,000,000, because the Associated Banks of New-York alone applied for nearly the whole of the first sum. As the limit now stands, it is presumed to represent all that the Treasury ought in prudence to take on temporary loan, subject to immediate demand. The Secretary himself evidently views the matter in this light, since in applying for the enlargement of the limit of $100,000,000 he couples the proposition with the contingent authority to prepare, ready for use if need be, an additional amount of circulation to pay off his deposits, if suddenly demanded from any turn in the money market, or with a view to force or create a necessity for the negotiation of the public stock below par. As a Bank of Deposit, therefore, it seems fair to conclude that the Treasury should not place itself under a greater obligation, in the aggregate, than $50,000,000, since it could only be done without a corresponding increase of circulation to be forced into employment without reference to the currency wants or convenience of the public at large. As a bank for sound and popular circulation these wants must be consulted, or the system proves, in the end, a failure. If it be thought they are not now consulted by limiting the sum total to $150,000,000, the fact will be more clearly demonstrable six months hence, than at present.

Events in Mexico.

But for the mighty occurrences that are transpiring in our own country, the news of extraordinary events in Mexico, as it comes month by month, would be all absorbing. Even now, the course of affairs in the neighboring Republic is watched not only by us, but by the whole civilized world, with an interest second only to that which attends the *dénouement* of the gigantic rebellion in the American Union.

The sudden uprising of three great European Powers for a united onslaught upon the weak, abused and despised Republic of Mexico, the equally sudden breaking up of this tripartite expedition, and the ignominious defeat of the only remaining party thereto, must be considered a piece of by-play, quite important, however, to the great drama that is being enacted on our own soil.

But the motives upon which this tripleheaded raid upon Mexico are based are too low down in the councils of the Allies, and the ignominious failure of that raid strikes too deep into the interests, passions and prejudices of the nations concerned to admit of the belief that the consequences will be brief or unimportant.

The advices from Mexico that appeared in this journal of Saturday last, furnish the most interesting and important chapter of the European invasion that we have had. By these advices it appears the French army of about 5,000 men attacked the Mexicans, whose forces, infantry, artillery and cavalry, numbered, according to the official statement of the Commander-in-Chief, 4,852. The attack of the French is stated to have been foolish, yet brave, while the defence was heroic and successful. The French were repulsed three different times, and at several points. After a sanguinary struggle, which continued from 10 in the morning till 7 in the evening, the French were forced to retreat with heavy loss, and at the latest date, the remainder of their army was at Orizaba, where its position at best, must be considered precarious. The Mexicans, who have shown great humanity from first to last, may permit the invaders to remain for the present in the healthy country, as there are not French vessels enough at Vera Cruz to carry them away. The Commander of the French forces proposes, it is said, to await at Orizaba instructions from his Government.

One of the first results of the breaking up of the tripartite coalition against Mexico, and the signal defeat of the French, which we have just recorded, will be to do away with much of the erroneous public opinion that exists relative to the Government and people of Mexico, elevate them in the eyes of the world, and strengthen the Constitutional Government. That Government has certainly evinced wisdom and moderation of a high order throughout the crisis of invasion, while the people have exhibited unity and heroic bravery in the defence of their Government and country.

Another result of this affair will probably be the development of some of the most important and secret springs of action that produced the tripartite coalition against Mexico, which, according to present appearances, is forever to stand preëminent in the great book of human history, an evidence of the foolishness of those who are considered wise.

As the picture is now presented to us, LOUIS NAPOLEON stands in the foreground. What course will the Emperor take, and how will the French nation be affected, when they receive the news of the disastrous defeat of their army in Mexico, are questions now uppermost in the public mind. Whatever ulterior purposes the Allies, either one or all, may have had in forming the coalition against Mexico, whatever new combinations or complications they may have hoped or feared would grow out of the invasion of that country, there has evidently been no calculation, especially by NAPOLEON, on the decided reverse to French arms in Mexico—of which they are soon to learn—at the hands of the Mexicans, whom all the world has been taught to despise. It is a foregone conclusion in Europe, as it was here but little more than one short week since, that the French army would reach the City of Mexico in triumph, and that the Emperor who sits in the Tuileries would ere long dictate to the Mexican nation.

Even while this opinion attains in Europe, we notice the explanatory document recently put forth by Earl RUSSELL says: "The Paris newspapers which have defended the Emperor's policy have been very clamorous for the last fortnight, on account of what they are pleased to term the *treachery* of this country." There seems to be a motive on the part of the French Emperor in making this charge of treachery against England. Does he do it to make a point against the present Government of that country, and aid his friends, the Tories, into power? Or has he the deeper plan of creating a *casus belli?* But the London *Times* of May 28, in remarking upon the statements put forth by the French Press, to which Earl RUSSELL refers, uses the following significant language relative to the march of the French army to the City of Mexico, with the avowed purpose of deposing the Government, and substituting an Austrian dynasty in its place:

> "We are not prepared to say their conduht is indefensible or absolutely inconsistent with the spirit of the convention. We think, indeed, that it could be fairly represented as a development of the original design, rather startling perhaps, but not very arbitrary when closely examined."
>
> "We can only (concludes the *Times*) wish France well through the enterprize. We sincerely trust she may succeed in the adventure. She may be very sure that we look upon her undertaking with sentiments rather of gratitude than of jealousy. If she can restore Mexico to its place among nations, she will be a benefactor to the world."

This is decidedly cool and "rather startling," surely, we should say, in view of the convention of the Allies, which expressly disclaimed all intention of interfering with the internal affairs of Mexico.

When the news of the result that has now been reached in Mexico arrives in Europe, we shall, doubtless, see an entire change of programme. The tripartite coalition has received a trenchant blow, which must expose its original tripartite purposes. The interests, passions and prejudices upon which the coalition was based will burst forth in all their unseemly proportions and colors. We shall watch their development with great interest. If criminations and recriminations are passing between the Governments of England and France now, while it is supposed the expedition is certainly holding its own, if not progressing successfully, what will be the state of feeling between those Governments when the news of the ignominous defeat of the French is received? With Spain there will probably be but little cause for controversy, as she was probably be-fooled from first to last by both England and France; and Spain, doubtless, is more astonished than any one else at the high and favorable position in which her wise and honest Gen. PRIM has placed her. If Spain has the wit to follow the road opened to her by PRIM, and mend her ways in Mexico, she will gain immensely in her ancient colonies and advance greatly in prosperity and renown.

In regard to the defeat of the French army in Mexico, if NAPOLEON retains any considerable portion of his astuteness, he will hold those who lured his forces to destruction responsible, quietly withdraw the remainder of his troops, and abandon his Quixotic projects on this continent.

MR. RUGGLES' MEMORIAL ON CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—We publish elsewhere an abstract, as extended as the heavy pressure on our columns will allow, of the very interesting and important Memorial of Mr. S. B. RUGGLES to the President, on the subject of adapting our State canals to the purpose of national defence. The document was transmitted by Mr. LINCOLN to Congress on Saturday, asking for the subject the consideration its "obvious and unquestionable importance" demands—a consideration which the "large amount of valuable statistical information collected and presented in the Memorial" will greatly facilitate. Mr. RUGGLES' main effort in this elaborate paper is to *nationalize* our canals, historically, statistically and naturally; and to show the fundamental importance of our agricultural interior States as the "granary of the Union," furnishing the certain means of export with which to buy duty-paying imports in return. It shows conclusively—1. That if *necessary* we can *fight* John Bull on the Lakes; 2. That at any rate we can and will *feed* him. Coming from Mr. RUGGLES, we need not say that this paper is distinguished by all that breadth of treatment and consummate skill in dealing with and vitalizing large masses of statistical details, that so eminently characterize his mind. Its arguments, suggestions and revelations cannot fail to excite the liveliest interest both in Great Britain and the Canadas as well as here at home. We trust Congress will *make* time to give the subject the attention its great importance demands.

Conclusion of the Trial of Appleton Oaksmith.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 14.

The trial of APPLETON OAKSMITH, charged with fitting out the slaver *Margaret Scott* at New-Bedford for the slave-trade, has occupied the District Court for several days and attracted considerable attention. The arguments of the counsel occupied a part of yesterday, and to-day, when the case was given to the Jury by Judge CLIFFORD in a lengthy charge.

A verdict is expected to be rendered this morning.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 14—Midnight.

The jury in the Oaksmith case rendered a verdict of guilty on seven counts.

Maj.-Gen. Ord at Louisville, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June, 14.

Maj.-Gen. ORD, transferred at his request from Gen. McDOWELL's army corps to Gen. HALLECK's Mississippi column, arrived this forenoon, and left this afternoon for Corinth.

This is the hottest day of the season, the mercury standing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at 92° in the shade.

WAR IN THE WEST—APPROACHING END

Reaction in the West—Demoralization of the Rebels—Its Causes—The Valley of the Mississippi Reclaimed—Military Strategy—Impossibility of Guerrilla Warfare—Finale of the Drama.

THE BEECHES, June, 1862.

It will be no news to the TIMES, that the War in the West is substantially ended; I mean by that, that no great armies embattled for great issues, will be found again in the West. What remains is only like the distant thunder and remote flashes which accompany the retreating storm. Surely, the battle of Pittsburgh Landing was bloody and terrible enough to have been the last scene in a great tragedy. *Twenty-five thousand men* killed and wounded, was surely an offering large enough to have satisfied even Moloch.

It is over now. The rebels have been as disastrously defeated at Corinth, but with less blood The last I heard of POPE was far in the interior, capturing thousands of prisoners, and pursuing in hot haste the broken forces of the rebels. The particulars are not so important as the *cause* of this breaking up, which, since it is general and permanent, and must of itself end the Southern Confederacy, you should recognize as one of the *great facts* of the day. It is this: that a large body of the common soldiers and common people of the Southwest are *thoroughly convinced that the South has no hope of success, and was not justified in beginning the war.* I have already stated how this fact appears evident, from the rebel prisoners in hospitals. The majority of the prisoners agree, that they were either compelled to enter the army, by legal or social force—or, that they are now convinced the war is useless and destructive to the South. There are examples of men who were wounded when actually running toward our troops to deliver themselves up. There are others, who will not be exchanged until the war is over, because they will not fight again. So also, we see in Tennessee, large numbers of Union men coming out boldly for the Government. In one word, there is a *moral reaction* going on, which unnerves the rebel army and its Generals, disturbing their arrangements and paralyzing their efficiency. This is a moral disease for which the rebels have no remedy, and against which no Generals or statesmen can make head. The tragedy of the rebellion is drawing to its end, and will soon be a mere episode in history, however dark and calamitous may have been its awful scenes.

In October last I stated in the TIMES that the Valley of the Ohio was substantially united, although the rebels held Columbus and Bowling Green as military posts. This was morally true. North of that great range of mountains—which bounds the Valley of Virginia, passes Chattanooga, and terminates near Huntsville—there was no section, scarcely a county, in which secession had, in its brightest days, an *honest majority*—one not manufactured by force or fraud. Now, as it is gradually released from bondage, the people are returning to their senses, and soon the Union and the Government will be loved and defended by nine-tenths of the people in that great region.

What I said in October of the Ohio Valley may now be said of the Mississippi Valley. Whether it takes a few days, or a few weeks, more or less, to occupy Vicksburgh and Little Rock, is of no moment. The fall of New-Orleans and of Memphis, the capture of Huntsville, the rout of BEAUREGARD's army, the command of the Mississippi, terminate all serious controversy for the possession of the Southwest. The great rivers, the railroads, and the commercial towns will all soon be in our possession.

But some one may raise (that to my mind absurd idea) the question of a guerrilla war. To this, I reply that a guerrilla war in our country and with our means, is simply impossible. Why? Because guerrilla war is only possible in a country where there are no railroads and no great rivers. Where was guerrilla war successfully carried on? Only in Spain and Italy—countries where there were then no railroads, and scarcely any navigable rivers. We hear of no guerrilla war in Germany, and there will be none in the United States. Guerrillas can be sustained only where there are large interior districts, not easily reached, and a people, not commercial, sustaining them. We have no such districts. Where is there a rendezvous for guerrillas in the Southwest, into which a body of light troops could not be thrown, in a very short time,—and which, if cut off from commerce, would not be helpless? Guerrillas do not belong to our country and our age. We live in an age of railroads and steamboats. Would guerrillas take refuge in the Cumberland Mountains? The Tennessee Railroad, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the Tennessee River, &c., will carry troops to within a short distance of any point. I have myself descended the Tennessee River from Knoxville, passing through the loftiest mountains, as the Hudson passes them at West Point. The only place for guerrillas to operate is in Eastern Kentucky and Western Virginia, of which we have the possession. But there is another reason, which is imperative against any guerrilla attempts. American people have keen sensibilities to the *actualties* of any condition in affairs. When the army and Government of the rebels are gone, they will know the case is hopeless, and have none of that senseless folly which wastes its life and energies to gratify the mere madness of passion. They will stop when the game is ended.

The rebel leaders and the English Press talk about concentrating armies in the interior. Where is the interior, if we are not there now? And where and how are they to be maintained? The English Press (the larger part of it) has exhibited a most wonderful ignorance of this country, in its resources, elements and spirit; but, in nothing more than in conjuring up imaginary means of resistance, and imaginary difficulties of pacification, when the great battles of the war were over. We live in a country where men have some common sense, and where they are not disposed to destroy life and fortune upon an unprofitable problem and a hopeless adventure.

I and you, Mr. TIMES, will evidently rate our Generals at very different values. I cannot think there was any necessity for prolonging the war, by standing still—even when the result was an evacuation. On the contrary, I think the great error of the war was *want of vigor and celerity in military movements.* If you think otherwise, I desire you to read the campaigns of the great FREDERICK. I wish you to note also MITCHEL's march on Huntsville, FREMONT's march in Missouri, and his last great march from Franklin to Winchester and Woodstock in pursuit of JACKSON. I wish you to note also that BEAUREGARD did not evacuate Corinth till *the railroad was cut in his rear;* and that New-Orleans was not taken by waiting for an evacuation; but by the gallant dash of our navy. However, I am quite willing to "praise the bridge which carries us safe over;" and to forget criticism in joyous gratulations upon our country's safety.

The tragedy, I say, is drawing to an end, and what, after all, have been its most remarkable features? Undoubtedly, the greatest is the delusions of the Southern mind—and the equal delusions of Europe—in regard to the character, reogress and genius of the North. The South believed that they had a strong party at the North able to assist them, and at any rate, the Northern people were always actuated by mercenary motives, and as to the West, it was scarcely worth counting! The most intelligent minds of England and France were even more deluded. They seem to have really believed the vain boasting of the South, and to have been so ignorant of the geography and resources of this country as to believe the South could, for years longer, maintain the conflict against the Government, and then compel peace on their own terms. Nay, the London *Times* even now talks of a "compromise," as if compromise had not disappeared forever when Fort Sumter was fired on! But it is useless to recall the wonderful delusions with which the South and Europe have been carried away. It is almost worth the war to have driven them away, and to place the Republic hereafter on higher and nobler ground than it ever occupied.

Notwithstanding their gloomy prospects, the rebel Press and leaders still talk boldly and vauntingly. We can afford to indulge them in this; *but we cannot afford to let the great traitors go unpunished, nor to let any active rebels return to citizenship.* No, we must destroy the leaven of rebellion and eradicate the seed; we must *finish the work we have begun.*

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers from the Shenandoah Valley.

Churches Thrown Open for their Accommodation.

A Secession Nest Stirred Up at Leesburgh.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 15.

NO NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

No news of public interest has been received at the War Department to-day, from any direction.

The telegraph line through Delaware to Fortress Monroe was injured by the storm of Saturday night, and is not yet in working order.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Three hundred and fourteen wounded men arrived here last night. They are of SHIELDS' Division, and principally of TYLER's and CARROLL'L Brigades—the former consisting of the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and the latter of the Seventh Indiana, First Virginia, and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiments. They were taken from the field at Port Republic, after the fight on Monday last, to Luray, where they remained a day, and thence to Front Royal, where they embarked upon the cars on Friday at noon, and were brought directly to this city. When the train stopped near the Smithsonian Institution, the people of the vicinity opened two churches, and most of the men were removed from the cars. At an early hour this morning they were visited by scores of ladies, who made every provision for their comfort. Surgeons were also in attendance, and the wounds carefully dressed. Before noon ambulances had conveyed all of the men who could safely be moved to the Cliffburne Hospital, near the Kalorama. There they are comfortably provided for, and will be likely to speedily recover, few of the wounds being of a very dangerous character. In addition to the regular attendants, Representatives GURLEY, WORCESTER, BLAKE and RIDDLE, of Ohio, and COLFAX and PORTER, of Indiada, have, during the afternoon, administered to their comfort.

Two churches—Grace and the Ryland Chapel—on the island, near the Smithsonian, which had not been designated for the purpose, were this morning voluntarily devoted to the reception of the wounded from SHIELDS' Division. The conduct of the residents in that part of Washington is spoken of as creditable in the extreme. But for their timely attention, the wounded might have suffered severely, inasmuch as the surgeons in charge having failed to report their arrival to Gen. WADSWORTH, no provision was made to convey the men to the hospitals. The congregations who have thus inaugurated the good work of caring for the wounded are and have been among the most loyal in the city.

CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

An order was sent yesterday to the Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, directing him to take possession of churches in which secession sympathy has been evinced, and to convert them into hospitals. Another church or two have been taken in like manner in this city, but it is proper to state that it may become a military necessity to convert for hospital purposes churches which have been in no way identified with secessionism.

The final services in the Episcopal Churches designated for hospital use were held to-day. At Dr. HALL's they were prolonged, and concluded by an announcement that the place of meeting hereafter would be made known through the papers. During the service, the Government cartmen were depositing the lumber needed for the necessary alterations in the street before the church.

DISTRIBUTING THE WOUNDED.

It is suggested that rather than multiply hospitals in and about Washington, it would be better to have them opened in other cities. It would undoubtedly be well for the wounded to place them at different points. Letters have been written to Brooklyn, asking that some of the public buildings there may be prepared for the reception of the sick and injured. No city would afford a more pleasant retreat.

THE BATTLE AT PORT REPUBLIC.

The contest at Port Republic was a very severe one. The brigades under TYLER and CARROLL fought the entire force of JACKSON, estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand men, for four hours. Gen. SHIELDS, who was in the rear with the remaining brigades of his division, did not arrive in time to participate in the conflict. It is believed that had his whole brigade been present JACKSON would have been defeated. As it is, his loss is thought to have been much greater than ours. One of his cavalry regiments was terribly cut up in attempting to charge upon the Fifth Ohio Regiment. Gen. FREMONT's force was prevented from overtaking JACKSON by the destruction by the latter of the bridge over the Shenandoah. He, however, succeeded in crossing the river at night, and occupied the battle-ground.

A SECESSION NEST STIRRED UP.

The Secretary of War having received complaints that the jail of Loudon County, Virginia, was being used for the detention of the slaves of rebels, and that the rebels of that county were actively coöperating with the authorities of the Confederate States, the matter was referred to Gen. WADSWORTH, as commander of the department. Col. SWAIN, of SCOTT's Cavalry, was ordered with a detachment of his command to go to Leesburgh. After a week's absence, the command returned last evening. Col. SWAIN had a general jail delivery of the negroes confined on rebel account, straitened up things generally, and brought Chief Justice ASA ROGERS and Rev. E. H. NOURSE as prisoners, they refusing to take the oath of allegiance, and being proved to be active in the rebel cause, the reverend gentleman acting as a kind of rebel post-bag. Leesburgh proved to be a hot-bed of secession; the ladies of the place crossing the streets to avoid meeting the officers of the cavalry troop, the children singing "Dixie" in front of the quarters, and most of the stores were closed during the stay of the troops.

RODGERS, whose arrest is mentioned above, is the presiding Justice of his county, under the Letcher treason; NOURSE is charged with being a sort of peripatetic secret mail agent, the medium of communication between rebel spies and sympathisers in rebeldom out of the county. It is alleged that RODGERS sent his own wagons to aid JACKSON in his second raid up the valley. He also presided very recently at a session of County Court that acknowledged allegiance to the treasonable State Government at Richmond, which, under pretence of providing for the poor, took the liberty of assessing on the county a tax of twenty thousand dollars, really to aid the rebellion by providing for the families and other dependants of citizens of Loudon now in arms against their country.

THE UNIONISTS IN WESTERN TEXAS.

The Government is strongly urged to send a small force to Western Texas to protect the many Unionists there, and to prevent the Confederates from drawing further supplies from Mexico. It is now believed that a very large proportion of the rebel army stores have been obtained from the latter country. It would require but a regiment or two of National cavalry to guard the whole frontier from Brazos Santiago to Fort Mackintosh.

AFFAIRS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The steamer *Connecticut* arrived at New-Orleans on the 29th, and left for Texas on the 31st ult. The British ship *Circassian*, a prize to the *Somerset*, has been condemned by the United States Prize Court. Pilots and towboats are resuming their vocations at the Southwest Pass.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

It has been ascertained at the Post-office Department that single-rate letters which are inclosed in envelopes embossed with both the one and three-cent stamp of the old style, have, in some instances, been treated by Postmasters as wholly unpaid, and extra postage thereon exacted on delivery. Public notice is therefore given that stamped envelopes of this description, which are designed to facilitate the prepayment of the carrier's fee in cities, have not been superseded, and that they are perfectly valid for the prepayment of postage to the amount which the stamps indicate.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate recently confirmed the following appointments:

Assistant Surgeons Jonathan C. Bertolette, Thos. W. Leach, Wm. M. King and Benjamin F. Gibbs, to be Surgeons; and Frank L. Dubois, Samuel G. Webber, Gustavus S. Franklin, F. Minot Weld and David W. Balantine, to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy.

John L. Leconte, Brigadier-Surgeon of Volunteers.

Brigade-Surgeon George F. Allen, Medical Inspector.

Robert C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon-General.

Wm. H. Mussey, of Ohio, Medical Inspector.

The following-named were confirmed as Consuls:

John J. Flanagan, of Pennsylvania, at Puerto Cabello.

Maximilian C. Gritzner, of District Columbia, to Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

Wm. Marsh, of District Columbia, to Altona.

Henry W. Dimon, of Rhode Island, to Oparto.

Chas. A. Lohr, of Pennsylvania, to Cindad Bolivar, Venezuela.

Also as First Lieutenant in Marine Corps, Chas. H Bradford.

As Second Lieutenants, Louis E. Fagan, Robert L. Meade, James B. Young, of pennsylvania; Lyman P. French, of New-York; Wm. Wallace, Jr., of Maryland; Edward C. Saltmarsh, of Massachusetts; Geo. G. Stoddard, of Massachusetts; Chas. F Williams, of District of Columbia; A. Whitmore Ward, of Illinois; John M. Reber and Frederick P. Peet, Jr., of New-York.

JUDGE IN FLORIDA.

PHILIP FRASER will probably receive the appointment of United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Florida. Mr. FRASER is a native of Pennsylvania, but has practiced law in Jacksonville for many years. He was a fellow student of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, and is an able lawyer. When Jacksonville was occupied by our forces he presided at a Union meeting with the expectation of permanent protection by the Government. When our troops were withdrawn he was obliged to leave, with other Unionists, and abandon his business and property.

CONSUL TO OLDENBURG.

Mr. C. GUTZENER, recently confirmed as Consul to Oldenburg, is one of our prominent German fellow-citizens, known in connection with the preparation of the Patent-office Reports from 1854 to 1858, and is an occasional contributor to the radical political Press.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Members of Congress are receiving letters from every part of the country, inquiring as to the delay in the matter of the proposed Bankrupt law. It is certain that no time is so auspicious as the present to regulate the debtor and creditor interest in this country. It is now conceded that under a Bankrupt act more will be recovered from the South than without it.

GONE TO THE SOLDIER'S HOME.

President and Mrs. LINCOLN went to the Soldier's Home yesterday. They have taken up their temporary residence there.

CAMPS FOR CONVALESCENTS.

Two large camps for convalescents are to be immediately established, one near this city and the other at Alexandria. They will each accommodate between two and three thousand, each tent being large, and designed only for two persons. These camps will be under the charge of competent military and medical officers.

THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

Among the prizes secured by the recent capture of Norfolk are the books of the Navy-yard there while it was under rebel rule. They contain the names and services of all those who gave aid and comfort of any description to the rebel navy.

THE WHISKY RATION.

There is little doubt that the House of Representatives will follow the example set by the Senate and agree to abolish the whisky portion of the United States Seamen's Rations, substituting in its stead an increase of five cents per diem to the seamen's pay. There were but two votes against the proposition in the Senate.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Liberal contributions are being made for the benefit of the wounded and suffering soldiers in the hospitals here. A fund of $205 was promptly raised upon the suggestion of Col. FORNEY, among the gentlemen in the office of the United States Senate.

A DULL SABBATH.

A very dull Sabbath, interrupted by no war news of importance, and stirred by no startling rumors. Saving the arrival of the wounded from Port Republic, there has been no occurrence worthy of notice.

THE QUESTION OF ENLARGING THE CANALS.

A Memorial to President Lincoln in Behalf of the People of the State of New-York.

An elaborate and able memorial on the question of enlarging the canals of this State, as a measure necessary to the defence of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, has been submitted to President LINCOLN, on behalf of the people of New-York, by Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, who was designated to prepare the paper by Gov. MORGAN. Mr. RUGGLES states that the facts necessary to be considered in connection with the subject fall under the two heads of the National Defence and the National Commerce.

"*First*," he says, "the practicability of employing canals as engines of National defence mainly arises from the recent unexpected but very important discovery, that impregnable mail-clad vessels, comparatively small in size, are capable of effectually resisting vessels of vastly greater dimensions; and further, that one such impregnable vessel would be able, in a few hours, to destroy a whole squadron of vessels-of-war of the description heretofore in use. This striking truth, so signally demonstrated by the recent achievement of the *Monitor* upon the waters of the Chesapeake, almost within the hearing of the National Capital, must inevitably work a radical revolution in naval warfare. Among its other singular and immediate results, is the greatly increased importance which it imparts to canals of moderate volume, heretofore supposed to be useful only for carrying vessels of commerce. As carriers of impregnable vessels-of-war, they assume at once a new dignity. They rise to the rank of naval channels, and become necessary parts of the machinery of war. The interesting question then arises, what dimensions are required for a canal to enable it to pass impregnable vessels adequate to the defence of our National waters, and especially the great chain of lakes? On this point testimony is at hand of the highest authority, derived from a source no less reliable than ERICSSON himself, the inventor of the *Monitor*. A letter herewith transmitted from that distinguished engineer and mechanician states: That an impregnable war-vessel of 25 feet wide, and 200 feet long, with a shot-proof turret, carrying a gun of 15-inch calibre, with a ball of 450 pounds, and capable of destroying any hostile vessel that can be put on the lakes, will draw, without ammunition, coal or stores, but 6 feet and 6 inches water; and, consequently will need only a canal wide and deep enough to float a vessel of those dimensions, with locks of sufficient size to pass it. The Erie and the Oswego Canals of the State of New-York, respectively connecting Hudson River with Lake Erie at Buffalo and Lake Ontario at Oswego, are 70 feet wide, and 7 feet deep; but their present locks are too small for the purpose in question. The cubic contents of a lock required to pass the impregnable iron vessel above described are about 38,500 feet. The present Erie and Oswego locks, which are but 18 feet wide, 110 feet long, and 7 feet deep, contain but 13,800 cubic feet. If enlarged to 26 feet wide, and 220 feet long, (to admit the swing of the gates,) they would contain 39,900 cubic feet."

Mr. RUGGLES then calls attention to the fact that the Canadian canals far exceed in capacity those of New-York, and that by constructing them thus, "the British Government, whether designedly or not, has secured to itself means of naval access to the Lakes far exceeding those the United States now possess, and that the only appropriate and certain remedy for this evil is the adequate enlargement, without delay, of the locks of the American canals leading into that important chain of waters." He says, further, that "it is no sufficient answer to assert that these canals of Canada, affording facilities of access so dangerous, were constructed only for commercial purposes. Nor indeed would it be true. Taught by the experience of the war of 1812, the attention of the most eminent British statesmen and commanders has long been occupied with the importance of these canals, not merely as commercial, but as military channels."

The conviction of danger from this very inequality of the capacity of the respective canals of the two countries for the purposes of national defence, and the absolute necessity of regaining, without delay, that equality of naval access and condition intended to be secured by the treaty stipulation of 1817, led the Legislature of New-York to pass the act of the 22d of April last. Mr. RUGGLES then alludes to the argument against the enlargement, which is found in the assertion that the safety of our cities and commerce on the lakes, may be fully and surely provided for, either by accumulating and storing materials for gunboats at points on the canals near the lakes, or, in case of war, by marching a military force into Canada to seize and destroy its canals.

"In respect to the first of these expedients," he says, "it may be observed that even if it could be lawfully and wisely adopted under the provisions and true intent of the existing treaty, the very materials thus to be stored for any adequate number of vessels (estimated at $200,000 each) and probably destined only to decay through a long course of years, would cost very nearly, if not quite, as much as the whole expense of enlarging the 90 locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals; and, furthermore, that we should much underrate the resolution and activity of our vigorous adversary in assuming that, with his large and powerful fleet of gunboats, ready at any moment to be precipitated into the lakes, he would give us time to complete our vessels before the mischief would be done. In respect to the proposed seizure and destruction of the Canadian canals, it may, in like manner be observed, and that, too, in a spirit of perfect amity, that our British brethren, sharing with ourselves a descent from common ancestors, inherit, at least, a reasonable amount of courage, if not of obstinacy; that the matter of seizing and destroying their canals, however trifling it may seem, would hardly go by default; and, at any rate, that their numerous and swift sailing gunboats could ascend and ravage the whole coast of the lakes before our military columns of adequate force could be put in motion."

Regarding the probable expense of the enlargements, the memorial says:

"The cost of enlarging the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, to be paid by the United States, will not exceed $3,500,000. That of the branch to the Great Sodus Bay is not yet definitely ascertained. The enlargement of the Champlain Canal has been estimated by the State Engineer at $3,700,000; but with due economy may probably be considerably reduced below that amount. The enlargement of the locks on the Erie and the Oswego Canals can be easily completed in a single Winter, and, if necessary, by the 1st of May next. Up to the 30th of September, 1861, the State had expended, in constructing these two canals, and in enlarging their dimensions to the size required for the commerce of the lakes, the sum of $43,575,167. Their nett tolls, deducting repairs, are wholly devoted to the reimbursement of the debt incurred in their enlargement, and are kept at the lowest rate, consistent with that object.

These then are the prominent features of the canals which the legislative act of New-York has placed at the service of the Government. In view of her peculiar geographical position in the Union, with three of the six great Northern lakes (Champlain included) lying immediately on her border, she now feels entitled respectfully but earnestly to claim, that the national duty of defending such a chain of seas, not only from imminent and immediate danger, but the remotest chance of assault and ravage by a maritime enemy, is among the highest and most imperative obligations of the General Government. In entering into the Union, of which, through every change of circumstance, she has been a loyal member, she voluntarily and cheerfully surrendered to the General Government, without stint or reservation, the rich revenues from foreign imports, which her geographical position, commanding at once the ocean and the lakes, would have enabled her, with any views less comprehensive and national, practically to monopolize.

For the sake of that priceless Union, she gave up all to the common treasury, for the very purpose of enabling the National Government then called into being fully and faithfully to discharge its sovereign and transcendent duties, among which none was more conspicuous or emphatic than the solemn and perpetual obligation imposed by the Constitution, 'to provide for the common defence of the States.' She does not presume or desire to calculate the value or count the cost of that glorious national structure, and nevertheless, in view of the scanty measure of protection and relief she now asks, far less for herself than the loyal group of sister States richly clustering around the Lakes, she cannot refrain from stating that the duties collected at the single port of New-York, and faithfully paid over to the National Treasury, already amount to $971,063,527; of which immense sum $355,235,855 is included in the single decade from 1850 to 1860. These duties, it is true, were eventually paid by the consumers of foreign products scattered broadcast throughout the nation, but it must be remembered that of those consumers a population of 10,858,005 are embraced within the States adjacent to the Lakes, without including the narrow but very valuable strip of territory on those waters belonging to Pennsylvania.

How much, or, rather, how little, has been done by the General Government to provide for the common defence of the States around these inland seas from hostile attack, sufficiently appears from the fact, that the whole amount appropriated for every species of lake defence, up to the present moment, is but $1,676,650, while, on the other hand, the cost of the fortifications alone on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions expended on the navy, has been $34,487,809."

The memorial proceeds in the *second* place to discuss the question whether "the United States cannot now afford to expend the amount necessary to defend these lakes, with their immense fleets of commercial vessels, from maritime aggression; and this brings us to the class of facts above proposed for examination, involving the national importance of the commerce of the lakes. They will conclusively show that the national commerce, for which the lakes afford the natural channel, constitutes a fundamental and vital element of our national strength; that it has now attained such dimensions that the General Government cannot, wisely or safely, neglect or disregard it; and that, even for fiscal purposes, its pecuniary value is so great, with a prospect of increase so enormous, that the nation cannot afford, for a moment, to leave it exposed to any possibility of disturbance."

Mr. RUGGLES then sketches somewhat in detail the present condition and past growth of this commerce, which he says is so interwoven with the Erie Canal, its great national outlet to the ocean, that the history of neither can be complete without including both.

Although the Erie Canal was at first regarded as a local work, he claims that the character and vast extent of the commerce, which has been carried on by it, entitle it to the rank of a national work, and tabular exhibits are given showing that the proportions which, in 1838, were four to one in favor of the "local" commerce, were so entirely reversed that in 1861 they became nearly eight to one in favor of the "national." A further analysis of the official tables shows that the cause of this immense increase of the national commerce is to be found in the rapid development of the agriculture of the West, which may be regarded as "national agriculture," in contradistinction to the local agriculture of New-York. The comparative progress of this interior agriculture is strikingly manifest in the cargoes of wheat and wheat flour carried by the canal, being, in barrels:

	Local.	National.		Local.	National.
1837	747,676	284,902	1856	276,034	3,209,741
1842	543,064	1,146,292	1861	745,022	6,712,233
1847	791,106	3,989,232			

If to this be added the very important element of Indian corn, (the transportation and consumption of which have reached only their infant stages,) the contrast will be yet more striking.

The "National" wheat and flour carried on the canal in 1861 was	6,712,233 bbls.
The "National" corn was	6,796,390 bbls.
Total	13,498,523 bbls.
The "Local" wheat and flour was	745,022 bbls.
The "Local" corn was	210,510 bbls.
Total	955,532 bbls.

Showing a "National" proportion in these two cereals exceeding thirteen to one.

Some additional statistics, demonstrating the same fact, are given, and the memorial remarks:

"It is on these facts that we claim that the Erie Canal, with the Oswego Canal as its coequal and complement, has now practically become what its early projectors and friends insisted it would eventually become, a national canal. Like the national City of New-York, geographically included within the limits of a single State, it belongs virtually to the nation. Its great office is to transport, not the trifling local products of any single State, but the accumulated products and fabrics of great groups of States to and from each other, and to and from foreign nations. Any measures for protecting its commerce, or in any way cheapening its means of transportation, inure to the benefit of the State of New-York only in the scanty proportions above exhibited, being at present but one in thirteen for its most valuable cargoes; and even that proportion, small as it is, must steadily diminish under the resistless progress of our Western agriculture."

The total of the ascending and descending commerce of the canals is thus given, and the remarkable fact is shown that the cereal wealth, yearly floated on these waters, now exceeds one hundred millions of bushels. "It is difficult," remarks the memorial, "to present a distinct idea of a quantity so enormous. Suffice it to say that the portion of it (about two-thirds) moving to market on the Erie and Oswego Canals requires a line of boats more than forty miles long to carry it. The whole hundred millions of bushels, if placed in a single line of barrels of five bushels each, would span the American Continent from New-York to San Francisco, with a remnant nearly long enough to cross the Pacific. Shall not the American fleets, which yearly carry a mass of food so enormous, be protected from maritime assault and devastation?"

After comparing these totals with the amount of cereals exported annually by the Russian Empire, and showing that they exceed it, some historical facts are adduced to illustrate more forcibly the great significance of these figures. The memorial then says:

"A prospect far more grand and national is just opening on the commerce of the lakes. The great and long-cherished measure of connecting their southwestern extremity, by an adequate water communication, directly with the Mississippi, near its confluence with the Missouri, and thus uniting, in one vast, continental system, the broad basin of the lakes with the great network of navigable rivers, outspread for thousands of miles over the wide expanse of the great central interior of the Union, is now awaiting the decision of the National Legislature, which, in view of responsibilities so august, might well resume the significant title of '*Continental Congress*,' adopted by their fathers. Let us not attempt to lift the veil from a future so stupendous, inevitably destined to repeat, on a yet grander scale, that immense agricultural development around the lakes which has now become historical. The rich cereals of Missouri, and Iowa, and Minnesota, and Kansas, States just creeping from their cradles, are already numbered by hundreds of millions of bushels, much of it perishing, or wastefully consumed for fuel, merely for want of this new avenue to the Atlantic.

The prediction in 1838, that our great interior States must eventually 'become the common granary of the Union, and discharge the duty of supplying subsistence to the surrounding communities,' though seriously questioned at the time, is already nearly, if not entirely, verified. The fundamental law of demand and supply, necessarily causing the most advantageous distribution of labor, especially in a continental nation united like ours, under a common Government, is now at least partially obeyed. The wheat crop of New-York, whose principal and proper office is commerce, has already fallen to 8,681,000 bushels—hardly enough to feed her population for one-third of the year. The bushels produced in 1860 by all New-England were but 1,077,000, sufficient only for three weeks' consumption. Surely, if any portion of our whole Republic is especially interested in securing the food-bearing vessels of the Lakes from the possibility of capture or interruption, it is the three millions of sagacious, loyal and thrifty people who inhabit the granite ranges and rocky promontories of that ancient and noble family of States who, finding it easier and better to spin than to plow, compel their numerous and sparkling waterfalls, so richly scattered over their rugged country, to purchase from the fertile West the bread which they require. The magic power of the Union so entirely abolishes East and West that the fabrics of the East are practically only the food of the West reappearing in another shape, and in that more portable and convenient form increasing the sum of our foreign exports."

Figures showing the vast value of our exports of domestic produce, and the great influence which the canals have had in increasing them, are thus given, to demonstrate the direct effect of these agricultural exports in securing duty-paying imports. "With this view," says the memorial, "it is really difficult to prescribe a proper limit of expenditure for securing the completion of cheap and capacious navigable channels, by which to augment the quantity brought to the seaboard; but it is certain that, if the due enlargement of the New-York and Illinois Canals were to cost even $20,000,000, and should increase the yearly quantity but 10,000,000 of bushels, the import duties on the foreign commodities which that increase would purchase would very shortly reimburse the whole amount."

In conclusion, the memorial disposes of the objection that such a work should be prosecuted in a time of peace, and not when the nation is feeling the burdens of war. On this point it says:

"This objection has no real force. On the contrary, if the nation has temporarily lost a portion of its resources, it needs all the more to foster and replenish the residue. If one-half of the body politic be paralyzed, it is surely wise to strengthen the other. Nor is the real ability of the Government to discharge all its duties impaired to any serious extent. Despite the sneers of open enemies or treacherous friends on either side of the Atlantic, our country, in substantial credit, in agricultural wealth, in manufacturing power, and, above all, in every element of moral force, never stood higher. Nor would any national adversity, however severe, justify the abandonment or disregard of a distinct constitutional obligation, or the neglect of measures plainly calculated to increase our fiscal power, and encourage the industry and commerce of our loyal people. The hour of adversity is the time to try both men and nations. It is the opportunity kindly accorded to them by Providence, to show to the surrounding world their steady courage, their calm consciousness of strength, their indomitable, self-sustaining power. * * *

The American Lakes, with the enlarged canals of New-York and Illinois as their chief accessaries, if laid down on the map of Europe, would reach from the Atlantic to the Volga, and open an unbroken navigation through a majestic line of principalities, monarchies and empires, for ages disunited, and widely differing in language, laws and race. By a beneficent Providence, this splendid series of connecting waters has been committed to the American Union, for its highest purposes, both in war and peace. It is for the honored head of the Government now to show, that fully recognizing this solemn trust, he is ready, with the coöperation of Congress, to go vigorously forward and complete a work so important to the American people, for all coming ages."

Acknowledgment.

"The Women's Central Association of Relief for the Army," desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

N. Stanton	$5 00	Watertown, N. Y.	11 00
Friend	4 50	Sanitary Commission	427 00
Miss Wilkes	20 00	Cooper Union Music School	183 58
Mary R. Miller	25 00		
Mrs. S. Webster	5 00	Q	5 00
Miss A. G. Berrian	7 00	Mrs. John Bryant	5 00
Mrs. G. Burt	4 00	Mrs. F. W. Howland	25 00
J. G. Kellogg	25 00	Friend	5 00
J. R. Flanagan	10 00	Mrs. C. L. Spencer	300 00
H. R. Corning	10 00	Miss C. M. Wheelwright	10 00
G. H. Mendon	10 00		
C. M. Keller	5 00	Mrs. McKeever	5 00
John Sutherland	5 00	R Kennement	2 00
Cash	1 00	Friend	5 00
Cash	5 00	Hoyt, Sprague & Co.	25 00
Cash	19 00	F. Butterfield & Co.	25 00

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 17.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 26, 50, on demurrer. Nos. 189, 300, 411, 122, 211, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 459, 461, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2123, 1777, 6049, 6047, 1981, 1883, 1289, 1549, 1768, 2219, 2237, 2239, 2243, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259. *Part II.*—Nos. 1700, 2034, 546, 2004, 2052, 2254, 2260, 2262, 2270, 2274, 2276, 2280, 2282, 470, 608, 2284, 2286, 2288, 2292, 1180, 1998, 2024.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1743, 867, 523, 2319, 2371, 2469, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511. *Part II.*—Nos. 3556, 294, 2770, 1856, 1854, 1880, 1762, 2250, 2214, 1242, 1054, 658, 968, 2596, 1150, 1036, 522, 1238, 2096, 648.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Boys' Clothing.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S

FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.

NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.

SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.

NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITES.

LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.

ONE PRICE

AND NO DEVIATION.

Stores, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. No. 214 Broadway.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments, FOR HOT WEATHER,

Originally introduced by us twenty years since.

A great variety of genuine goods at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery, and
No. 165 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Dr. E. Bunford Lighthill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Chiropodists.—Littlefield & Westervelt have removed from opposite St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 852 Broadway, a few doors above 13th-st., where they continue their successful treatment of corns, bunions, nails, &c., &c.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

TAPPEN—MCCLAVE.—At Union Landing, N. J., on Thursday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. B. Walworth, J. HOWARD TAPPEN to CHARLOTTE J. MCCLAVE, daughter of James McClave, all of the former place.

DIED.

DONALDSON.—In Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Saturday, June 14, WILLIE, infant son of W. and R. Donaldson, aged 8 months.

☞ The *Phœnix*, of Bristol, R. I., Brooklyn *Times*, and Boston papers please copy.

EMMENS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 15, MARGARET A. EMMENS, in the 53d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 75 Hicks-st., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

GREEN.—Killed, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on Saturday, May 31, WILLIAM FRANKLIN GREEN, a member of the First Long Island Volunteers, and only son of Phebe J. and the late Edwin Green, of Stormville, N. Y., aged 20 years.

HAWLEY.—Fell in battle, on the 31st of May, mortally wounded, at Fair Oaks, Va., Lieut. HARVEY G. HAWLEY, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., or Eighty-second N. Y. Vol., eldest son of A. P. Hawley, Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 23 years, 2 months and 17 days.

Notice of funeral services to be given hereafter.

STEVENS.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday, June 14, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH, widow of the late James Stevens, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also those of her sons, Frederick, Alfred and Nathaniel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from the First Universalist Church, Fair-st., Newark, N. J.

TARR.—At Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, May 17, Lieut. GEORGE W. TARR, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Frederick Tarr, No. 256 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

WALDEMEYERS.—On Tuesday, June 10, at sea, on board the Spanish schr. *Dos Hermanos*, Mrs. ANNA WALDEMEYERS, of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—Fell at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on Saturday, May 31, Capt. WILLIAM JOHNES WILLIAMS, Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Samuel Williams, Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 281.—June 14, 1862.
49, 6, 63, 53, 24, 70, 11, 34, 28, 35, 59, 72.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 282.—June 14, 1862.
27, 42, 32, 7, 60, 8, 48, 44, 62, 14, 17, 22, 23, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 229.—June 14, 1863.
54, 19, 46, 72, 24, 2, 20, 26, 56, 45, 17, 27.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 252.—June 14, 1862.
4, 54, 25, 33, 44, 76, 37, 32, 55, 46, 43, 9, 56, 17.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED TO FIT.
Send for a Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

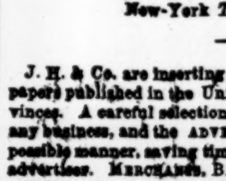
REMOVAL.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,

have removed from their old stand, No. 119 Nassau-st., to

NO. 37 PARK-ROW,

corner of Beekman-st., fronting the Park, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. They are agents for nearly all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces which are received and filed for the benefit of their customers. They make it for the interest of business men to do their advertising through them.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH PARIS NECK

TIES

AND GENTS' SUPERIOR FINE LINEN COLLARS. A table 100 feet long, *loaded* with Neckties, *at prices which no regular dealer can begin to reach.* The first *line* of ties on the *left* as you enter the store, are 10 and 15 cents each. The *first* line on the *right*, 20 feet in length, and embracing over 500 dozen Ties, are 25 cents each, (*usual price*, 50 cents.) The *second* line, on the right, are 35 cents each. The *last* line on the right, comprising over 1,000 dozen of the richest Ties imported, are 50 *cents each*, (*usual price*, $1.) *Nothing over fifty cents.* (Call and see for yourselves.) Best 3 and 4-ply LINEN COLLARS, in every style for men and boys, $1 20 per dozen, or ten cents each. *Warranted* to be the same as are sold everywhere, at $2 to $3 per dozen.

J. H. BLAKE & CO.,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

THE THIRD LECTURE
OF THE COURSE BEFORE
"THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE"
WILL BE DELIVERED BY
HON. HENRY WILSON,
Senator from Massachusetts,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 19,
At 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Doors open at 7.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, President of the League, will occupy the Chair.

Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the door.

PATENT
CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE.
A NEW ARTICLE

For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail or otherwise.

SOLD BY STATIONERS.

Manufactured by
ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING,
No. 156 William-st.

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.—ENTERtainment of highly interesting character; Music, Flowers, Fruits, &c. Institution, West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., north side. WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. Open at 6 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets to Refreshment Rooms, 50 cents. The building is well adapted to the occasion, being rotunda. N. B.—Avails to be used for the care of aged and infirm.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is probably no disease which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the PERUVIAN SYRUP as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of some of our first citizens prove.

TADMAN'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES—For dyspepsia, heart-burn, acidity of stomach, water brash, &c. Nos. 81 Bleecker-st., and 266 4th-av.

Price, 25 cents a box.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other anoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS—ELEgantly illustrated and fully described in Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

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BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR JULY, 1862.

CONTENTS.

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III.—LACORDAIRE AND CATHOLIC PROGRESS.
II.—WHAT THE REBELLION TEACHES.
V.—MEDITATIONS OF ST. IGNATIUS.
V.—CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.
VI.—LITERARY NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.

$3 per year; single number, 75 cents.

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THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the well-known author and lecturer. 200th edition, with Colored Plates and Wood-cuts. It is adapted for popular use, containing everything Anatomical, Physiological and Medical, relating to Marriage, in a perfectly moral and unobjectionable form, though strictly scientific. Every adult should read it. There is no other book like it in print. Price $1, for which it will be sent free, by post to any address. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Dr. HOLLICK'S City office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 3 o'clock daily, except Sunday.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 300 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.

Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

MILITARY.

M'CLELLAN INFANTRY.—BEING AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a company of volunteers to be ready in sixty days, I call upon all young men desirous to join my company to apply immediately. $100 bounty, and pay from $13 to $23 per month, one month's pay in advance, according to a bill passed the United States Senate June 3, 1862. Headquarters, No. 602 Broadway. Capt. WM. W. BATES, late Lieutenant in Mexican War.

Approved at the United States Mustering Office, June 4, 1862, by Capt. F. S. Larned, United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
FORT HAMILTON, L. I., June 13, 1862.

NOTICE TO RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR.—Capt. F. S. Larned, United States Army, is now at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, mustering for pay the released prisoners of war recently arrived in this City.

All wishing to receive their pay proper and commutation of rations, must repair without delay to that post.

HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE,

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of

THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS, &c.,
ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

The remedial properties of this article have now been tested by the public for over thirty years, with a result which enables the proprietors to offer the most convincing proofs (certificates of cures effected) of its ability to remove all diseases for which it is recommended. It is quick, safe, and certain in its action, affording immediate relief when promptly administered. Age does not impair its virtues, neither is it subject to the varying influences of climate, being equally effective in all latitudes; it is in all respects what it claims to be—a "Standard Household Remedy," which every family should be supplied with.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

It never fails to subdue the most violent attacks of these complaints, no matter from what cause they originate. As changes of climate, water, etc., often produce these serious diseases, travelers and others should always keep a supply of the Carminative by them.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The prompt use of the Carminative Balsam will always remove the diarrhœa and cramps which accompany the attacks of cholera, thus often conquering the disease in its incipiency. It has frequently been administered in neighborhoods where the cholera has been raging epidemically, and has never failed to give immediate and permanent relief.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, OR SUMMER COMPLAINT

Is speedily and effectually cured by the Carminative. It removes all soreness of the abdomen, allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and may always be relied on to relieve the sufferings of the little ones when used according to directions.

CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, WATERBRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WANT OF APPETITE, WIND IN THE BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, and all BOWEL AFFECTIONS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, are removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam with more certainty and ease than by any other preparation yet offered the public. Sold by

HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway,

And by druggists generally.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., at 10:30 A. M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

The cargo of the schooner *Major Barbour*, expressly assorted for the Southern market, consisting of a choice selection of cigars, of superior brands; 3 bales tobacco, 12 bags coffee, preserved fruits, pig lead, shot, nails, percussion caps. French calf-skins, linen thread, shirts, felt hats, drugs, and many other articles, for which see catalogues, now ready at the office of SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—It cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents.

TONAWANDA, Penn., Aug. 6, 1860.

Dr. S. I. TOBIAS, New-York—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus, I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivaled as a horse medicine among farriers and boatmen on this canal.

WM. LEWIS,
Superintendent North Branch Canal.

Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 12, 1862.

THIRTY COMPETENT PHYSICIANS AND Surgeons are wanted by the United States Government for duty with the army in the Southwest, under contract, by authority of the Surgeon-General. Application in person, with testimonials of character, to be made to Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE, United States Army, No. 110 Grand-st., New-York City.

DR. ADAM LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS.—A never-failing cure for Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, &c. For testimonials of cure read the *Weekly Tribune* of May 17. $1 per box. Post free by mail. GEO. BULPIN, No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

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POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
on hand and made to order.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.
Latest London and Paris styles.
GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Highly recommended for Summer use.
THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
At much less than regular prices.
FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
Unrivaled in style and quality.
CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,
New and beautiful colors.
ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,
For the Army, Navy and Travelers.
SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS.
A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
Made to order or ready made. The
CHEAPEST, FINEST AND BEST FITTING SHIRTS
offered in the City.
Zephyr gauze Undershirts and Drawers,
Bathing Caps and Drawers,
Silk, Lisle-thread, Kid and Dog-skin Gloves,
Collars, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Ties, Scarfs, Silk, Satin and Hair Stocks,
Umbrellas, &c.,
At the
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

ANOTHER LARGE ADDITION
HAS BEEN MADE
FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES
TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS
cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.
WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES;
we buy nothing that is not
A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.

10,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais, at 5c.
12,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche Figure, at 9c., 10c. and 12½c.
10,500 yards Paris Grisallies, at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
15,000 yards Poil de Cheves, in checks, stripes and plain, at 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s.
5,000 yards Silk Warp Poplinet, 2s.
2,500 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Bareges, in all colors, 1s. 4d., worth 3s.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 4s. 9d., worth 3s.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool filling, and 2¼ yards wide, at 2s., former price 6s.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, eleven flounces, at $2.
1,250 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, seven flounces, at $2 50.

ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS,
5,000 yards black Barege.
6,000 yards black Silk and Wool, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards black Silk and Wool Satin Plaid and Stripe, 1s. 6d.
1 case drab Alpacca, very fine for traveling suites, 22c.

ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOAKS,
IN
SILKS, CLOTHS AND SUMMER FABRICS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!
ALSO,
5 cases Broche figure Poil de Cheve, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, &c., former price 2s. 6d.
BESIDES A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug and that the goods are really as represented,
BARGAINS.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 Bowery.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AV. CHEAP STORE,
GREAT CLEARING SALE.
8,700 STRAW BONNETS.
Clearing out Straw Bonnets, 3c., 6c., 12c.
Clearing out Straw Bonnets, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Clearing out Rough and Readys, 25c. to 63c.
Clearing out Neapolitan Bonnets, 50c. to $1 25.
Clearing out Tuscan Bonnets, 75c. to $1 25.
STRAW BONNETS MUST BE SOLD.
Clearing out Dunstable Bonnets, 38c. to 63c.
Clearing out Split Straws, 12c. to 50c.
Clearing out Split Straws, 63c. to $1 50.
Clearing out Black Bonnets, 25c. to 75c.
Clearing out Colored Bonnets, 12. to 50c.
3,500 BLOOMERS AND TURBANS.
Clearing out Straw Bloomers, 6c., 12c., 18c.
Clearing out Union Bloomers, 12c. to 38c.
Clearing out Leghorn Bloomers, 31c. to 50c.
BLOOMERS AND TURBANS—MUST BE SOLD.
Clearing out Leghorn Bloomers, 56c. to $1.
Clearing out Fancy Bloomers, 25c. to 50c.
Clearing out all styles Turbans, 25c. to 75c.
BEST BONNET FRAMES, 12½c.
18,000 YARDS RIBBONS.
Clearing out Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. to 31c.
Clearing out Trimming Ribbons, 3c. to 8c.
25,000 YARDS DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Clearing out Dress Trimmings, 2c. to 25c.
FLOWERS IN EVERY VARIETY.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Clearing out large lot of Collars, 6c. to $1.
Clearing out large lot of Bands, 6c. to 75c.
Clearing out 5,000 Breakfast Caps, 6c.
Clearing out 2,500 Lace Veils, 12c. to $1 50.
Clearing out 1,500 Linen Bosoms, 8c. to 25c.
Clearing out Gents' Handkerchiefs, 6c. to 25c.
Clearing out Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5c. to 18c.
CLEARING OUT AUCTION LOTS CHEAP.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
Clearing out fine Lisle Gloves, 6c. to 10c.
Clearing out very fine Fancy Tops, 10c. to 12c.
Clearing out best Silk Mits, 25c., 31c., 37c.,
Clearing out best Silk Mits, 50c., to 63c.
Clearing out Hosiery, in all kinds, 5c. to 25c.
GOODS OF ALL KINDS CLEARING OUT.
JOB LOT OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.
100,000 yards Gimps, Braids, Fancy Trimmings, in every color, style, and of every description, clearing out, 2c. to 15c.
3,000 yards of Mantilla Laces, 6c. to 75c.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
FANS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY BAGS AND FANCY ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CAEAP, AT
WM. KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE."

Ladies' Light Zephyr-Cloth Sacques, at	$2 00 and up
Ladies' Melton-Cloth Sacques, at	3 00 and up
Ladies' Fine French Cloth Sacques, at	4 50 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Sacques, at	6 00 and up
Ladies' Brilliant Lustre Silk Circulars, at	6 50 and up
Ladies' Rich Taffeta Silk Scarf Mantles, at	8 00 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Silk Sacques and Circulars, at	8 50 and up
Ladies' Heavy Taffeta Basques, at	9 00 and up

Having purchased my stock of Silks before the recent advance in prices, I can offer MANTILLAS, MANUFACTURED AND TRIMMED, at less than others can sell the silk. No lady should buy before calling at
W. K. PEYTON'S
"EXCELSIOR CLOAK AND MANTILLA HOUSE,"
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
The prices of all our stock of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

RICH PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIE SATINE,
NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES AND FINEST QUALITY, at 25 CENTS PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK
AT RETAIL,
MUCH UNDER USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION.
At retail, several large invoices of new and
FASHIONABLE SUMMER DRESS GOODS!
Bareges, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Challies, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, De Beges, &c., &c., &c.
ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT,
1,000 BAREGE ROBES, from $3 to $6 per ROBE
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
LARGE AND FASHIONABLE
ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER MANTILLAS!
Imported per late steamers, and of our own manufacture.
ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT CHANTILLY AND LAMA LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARIN E-ST

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S and INFANT'S WEARING APPAREL, CAPS, &c, &c., &c. Also,
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, STAIR CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,
MATS, RODS, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE!
All our 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c. RIBBONS,
now offering at at at at at
12c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c.
We are now offering
100 Cartons Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge TRIMMING RIBBONS, all shades, 25 PER CENT. under regular prices.
Offering at a reduction all our
BONNET SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.
Clearing sale of the balance of
SPRING AND SUMMER STRAWS!
All our 75c., 87c., $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, STRAWS,
Clearing at at at at at at
50c., 62c., 87c., $1, $1 50, $2.
Clearing BLOOMERS, FLATS, &c., much below the regular prices.
Clearing sale of FRENCH FLOWERS.
Clearing sale of HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c., &c.
CLEARING SALE OF EMBROIDERIES!
All our SWISS and JACONET COLLARS,
which we sell for 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $2, $3,
will be offered at at at at at at at at
12c., 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50
All our SWISS AND JACONET SETS,
Job lots of LINEN EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
CLEARING AT VERY LOW PRICES!!
Our INFANTS' WAISTS for 50c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3,
will be offered at at at at at
37c. 75c. $1 12, $1 50, $2,
CLEARING SALE OF LACE GOODS!
All our
PUSCHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
Old price, $6, $9, $12, $10, $20 $25,
will be offered at at at at at at
$3, $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.
1,000 LACE CAPES from auction, cost to import, $5, will be offered at 75c. and $1.
THREAD VEILS, usual price, $6, $16, $20, $25,
will be cleared at at at at
$4, $6, $11, $16.
THREAD-BORDERED VEILS.
Usual price, $2 50, $3, $4, $5,
will be offered at at at at
$1 50, $2, $2 50, $3.
We shall offer our POINT LACE COLLARS at a great reduction; also, all our REAL LACES of every description.
PUSCHER VEILS,
Usual price, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $3, $4,
will be offered at at at at at at
50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50.
GRENADINE VEILS, ALL COLORS.
TISSUES, DONNA MARIAS, BAREGES, &c.
Balance of our PUSCHER TRIMMING LACES will be offered at prices to clear them.
CLEARING SALE of imitation TRIMMING LACES, all widths, BLACK and WHITE.
CLEARING SALE of SLEEVE, BERTHE, CAPE and HAT NETS, PLAIN and FIGURED BLACK and WHITE BARBES, &c.
CLEARING SALE of CRAPE COLLARS, SETS, &c.
CLEARING SALE OF WHITE GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,
Old price—$2, $3, $5, $8, $10, a pair,
will be offered at at at at at
$1 50, $2 50, $3 50, $5, $6.
CURTAIN LACES and MUSLINS,
Old price—18c., 25c., 31c., 38c., 50c., 62c., a yard,
will be offered at at at at at at
15c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 37c., 50c.
WE ARE OFFERING ALL OUR FLANNELS AT A REDUCTION.
Jaconet Muslins, usual price—2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s.,
now selling at at at at
1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.
BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, NAINSOOKS, &c., selling in same proportion.
PLAID and STRIPED SWISS, selling at 2s. and 2s. 6d., cost 4s. and 5s.
Closing fine TARLATANS, 2 YARDS WIDE, at 1s. a y'd.
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, suitable for basques, &c., at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., less than half the cost of importation.
LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, WHITE MARSEILLES, QUILTS, &c., closing very low.
CLOSING SALE OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c. LADIES FINE FRENCH MITTS.
Usual price, 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s., $2 00, $3 00,
Now selling at at at at at at at at
3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 10s., $1 50, $2 00.
Clearing LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S Under Vests, very low.
Closing LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.
Usual price, 3s., 4s., 6s.,
Going at at at
1s. 6d., 2s., 3s.
Men's in Same Proportion.
BOYS' HALF-HOSE, OPEN WORK, Lisle Thread, Very fine, closing at 1s., and 1s. 6d.
LADIES' and MISSES' COTTON HOSE,
Closing out VERY LOW!
CLEARING SALE
Of LADIES' and MISSES' READY MADE UNDER-LINEN, CORSETS, CHEMISE YOKES,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED, RUFFLED BOSOMS,
HOOP SKIRTS, Best quality, at Clearing Out Prices!
CLEARING SALE OF FANS!
600 doz. PALM LEAF and FANCY FANS, in every quality, to be cleared out this month.
SIXTY-THREE CENT KID GLOVES!
Every size and Shade, Best Quality LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation. Equally as good as any Glove imported, 63 cents a pair
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below 14th-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
PRINTED BAREGE GRENADINE, at 18 cents.
PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLEURETTES, at 15 cents.
One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS,
Best quality,
25 per cent. under value.
VERY FASHIONABLE. Dimity of BIARITZ,
For Garden and House dresses,
And fine PIQUE, for Children.
BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces,
at $1 35 the Dress.
GREAT REDUCTION on Chantilly and Valenciennes LACES.
Best JOUVIN GLOVES, at 90 cents,
To close the importation of last season.
The same we sold at $1 10.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

GREAT SELLING OFF.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large stock of
SILKS, MOSAMBIQUES, LAWNS, BAREGES,
and other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
which are all marked down to extraordinary low prices, in order to clear out stock before removing to their new stores.
An early attendance is respectfully requested, in order to secure better attention.
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
between Howard and Grand sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
OIL-BOILED GROS DE RHINES at 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s. and 7s. per yard.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
OIL-BOILED PARIS TAFFETAS for Mantillas, at 7s., 8s., and 9s.
We guarantee the prices to be 25 per cent. less than the present market value. Ladies, please call and judge for themselves.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

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50 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE
CHECKED AND PLAID SILKS,
Just received, and will be offered on Monday, June 16.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GEORGE KEYES.—NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE, will open, on Monday, new and fashionable Summer Dress Goods, Bareges, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpaccas, &c., &c. Also new Cloaks and Mantillas, and a large lot of Black Silks, all at low prices.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' GAUZE MERINO UNDERWEAR.
GAUZE MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GAUZE COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS,
GAUZE SILK VESTS AND DRAWERS,
AND
MISSES' AND BOYS' GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS.
LADIES' ENGLISH COTTON AND THREAD HOSE,
(PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.)
ALSO,
BOYS' AND MISSES' COTTON, THREAD AND SILK
HOSIERY,
A VERY LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
First corner below C. TAYLOR.
New-York Hotel. No. 713 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will commence on MONDAY, the 16th inst.,
TO CLOSE OUT THEIR
Wholesale stock of Spring and Summer
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES,
COMPRISING
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
MOURNING GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
GRENADINE AND BAREGE ROBES,
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES, (FAST COLORS.)
FROM 1s. TO 2s. PER YARD.
500 PCS. 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS AND BRILLIANTS,
FROM 1s. TO 1s. 6d.
1,000 JACONET ROBES, (FAST COLORS,)
$1 50, WORTH $4.
500 ORGANDIE ROBES,
$2 TO $5, WORTH $5 TO $10.
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOISERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
KID GLOVES, (EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN,)
LACE MITTS, LADIES' CENTRAL PARK
RIDING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
ALSO,
500 LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES AND SACQUES,
WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SHAWLS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9,
$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 60 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.
We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers,
100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,
For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalays, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 63 cents to $1 per yard.
2,000 Garments, from $2 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
MANTILLAS AND SAQUES (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $8.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
350 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
of
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,
Containing
30,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.
Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.
Sale Peremptory.
And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGERS.
SOLOMON & HART,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
AND PRACTICAL PAPER-HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CLEARING OUT SALE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of the stock of
LACE CURTAINS AT COST,
3,000 pairs Lace Curtains, at $5, $7, $10 and $12.
Selling before at $6, $8, $12 and $15.

WINDOW SHADES AT COST.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Will close out the balance of their stock of
FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AT COST.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS FOR THE MILLION.
Another lot just received at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
The whole must be sold immediately, in order to convert them into cash at once.
400 Black Lace Mantillas at $4 50, regular prices $9.
350 Black Lace Mantillas at $6, regular prices $12.
450 Black Lace Mantillas at $5, regular prices $10.
375 Black Lace Mantillas at $8, regular prices $16.
250 Black Lace Mantillas at $11, regular prices $20.
Lace Centres, Points and Capes at half prices.
Black Lace Flouncings at half the usual prices.
ALSO, JUST OPENED,
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 25 and upward.
Black Guipure Thread and French Edgings and Laces.
Figured Black and White Nets, Coiffures and Barbes.
1,000 Pieces Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard and upward,
Together with a select assortment of
RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At remarkably LOW PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

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100 PIECES 4-4 BROCHE
GRENADINE BAREGE,
At 50 cents per yard—value 75c.
200 Paris Barege Robes.
Elegant Styles, at $4 each—cost to import—$10.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BONNET, PONSON AND OTHER CHOICE
MAKES OF
PARIS QUALITY BLACK TAFFETAS.
Suitable for Mantillas, Sacques and Dresses,
At old prices, notwithstanding the recent large advance.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
Ladies can purchase
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, all kinds cheap.
ALSO,
LACE VEILS, 25c. to $15, auction lots.
ALSO,
SUN UMBRELLAS, all sizes and colors.
ALSO,
HOSIERY and GLOVES, a prime assortment.
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS
Are selling out
RIBBONS at cost, to reduce stock!
Selling out BONNETS at cost, to clear the LOT.
FANS very cheap, in every style.
All our BONNET LACES and EDGINGS at cost!
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, NO. 463 SIXTH-AV., corner of 28th-st., have marked down their LACE and EMBROIDERY stock, in order to reduce the same by July 4.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $8,000. Apply at store No. 387 Canal-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,
At low prices—to which they invite special attention.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE SHAWLS.
A CHOICE SELECTION RECEIVED
per steamer *Persia*,
Will be opened at retail, on
MONDAY, June 16.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid; has no objection to travel with a respectable lady to California; is willing to pay half her fare; has eight years' City reference. Call at C. JAKOB'S, No. 158 3d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands mantilla and dressmaking; has worked in one of the most fashionable establishments in the City; has no objections to the country for the Summer. Call, or address No. 160 East 22d-st., third floor, Room No. 16, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman, who can give most satisfactory reference for honesty and competency, desires a situation in City or country in either of the above capacities; will be found neat in her work, and of an obliging disposition. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, all kinds of meats, pastry and vegetables, and is willing and competent to take charge of a dairy; has excellent references from last place; a country place preferred. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the American and Spanish style of cooking; will do the coarse washing; wages $8 to $10; no objection to the country in a good family. Call or send a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 438 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., 3d floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook and will assist in the washing and ironing if required, and do chamberwork or washing. Has the best references from her last place. Call at 111 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address, for two days, No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED by a young woman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 25 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., for two days. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a steady, reliable woman, in either City or country, who thoroughly understands cooking and can wash and iron excellently, and make first-rate bread and pies, &c.; is not fond of going out much; can give the very best of references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 6th-av., corner 21st-st., in the rear.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Call at her late employer's residence, No. 85 East 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. No objection to a short distance in the country.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, trusty servant girl, to do cooking or general housework, either in City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook, a desirable and respectable servant, economical, neat and obliging, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with the very best of City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; will be found an obliging and competent domestic; is exceedingly neat and economical in her kitchen; will go in the country, if required. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 200 West 26th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—WANTED, BY A MAN and his wife, situations to take care of a house in the City; has unquestionable City references. A note addressed to A. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for one week, will be promptly attended to.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; six years' reference; wages no object; a good home preferred. Call for two days at No. 180 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to go in the country or to travel with a lady; has ten years' City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, No. 219 Wooster-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is willing and competent in sickness; no objections to any part of the country; will take charge of an invalid lady or go as sick nurse. Wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; has been in the best of families in that situation a long time, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, near 23d-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its infancy; can do good plain sewing; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation as nurse or chambermaid by a respectable Protestant girl; can do plain sewing and fine washing. Two years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing or light chamberwork. The best of City references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 279 6th-av. No objection to the country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED as child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who could teach the children the French and German languages, and do plain sewing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Also, a French seamstress and lady's maid can be seen there.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl desires a situation in a private family, to sew and do light chamberwork; is a neat, plain sewer, and understands dressmaking and operating on different machines; can do embroidery. Call at her last place, No. 20½ West 32d-st., between 6th and 9th avs., where she can be seen for two days. Can give the best of reference for honesty and capability. No objection to go to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as seamstress by a young woman; she is a good family seamstress and works on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would also do light chamberwork or assist with children; she is a Protestant and can give satisfactory City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country, or to travel. Call at or address a note for two days to No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS seamstress in a private family, by a respectable young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork or to mind children. Can be seen until Wednesday noon, at her present employer's, No 109 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

AT ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S—NO. 97 4th-av. (late of Broadway,) employers will find servants of every capacity, for families and Summer resorts. We respectfully solicit your patronage, and hope, by integrity and attention to business, to merit your commendation.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, laundress, waiter and coachman, by a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 29 Union-square, where the best recommendations will be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant Welsh woman as seamstress, or would take charge of one or two grown children; is an excellent seamstress, and can cut and fit children's dresses; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and dressmaker; can do embroidery and braidwork. Call, for two days, at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Welsh girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; she perfectly understands her business and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 386 2d-av., near 24th-st.; no objection to the country.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—SITUATION wanted as farmer and useful man by a man who is temperate, trustworthy, and accustomed to hard work; understands horses, stock, and farming and gardening in general. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single young man, as gardener, who thoroughly understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and the management of green-houses and grapes, and also the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen for three days, from 10 until 2½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., or a note addressed J. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business. Has excellent City recommendations. No objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has no objection to go in the country. Has two years' City reference from his last place. Address J. P., No. 718 Broadway opposite the New-York Hotel.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN Englishman, in a private family, in town or country. Apply, for two days, at Park D. Tilford's, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply at No. 18 East 16th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing machine, or circular saw, by a man who has had 12 years' experience as foreman in same. Address H. Q., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOYS.—WANTED, A FEW GOOD BOYS, FROM 13 to 16 years of age, in a light manufacturing business. Apply at No. 133 Mercer-st., rear building, 4th floor, from 8 to 12 o'clock.

A BOY WANTED IN A JEWELRY STORE.—Must come well recommended. J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

A CLERK.—WANTED, IN A COUNTING-HOUSE, a young man with some business experience down town. Salary small for the present. Address PROMOTION, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, stating residence and where formerly engaged.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a coachman and gardener, who understands his business, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 3,288 Post-office, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE ONLY print of the MONITOR and MERRIMAC containing the inside view of both vessels, with a portrait of Capt. ERICSSON, corrected by Capt. Ericsson. Apply at No. 11 Spruce-st.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED IN A WHOLEsale dry goods store. Salary, three hundred dollars. Apply to Box No. 751 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.,

THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, every article in the house, which is most completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, magnificent piano-forte, rich mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, diningroom, nursery, library and basement furniture; rich cut glass, French china and silver ware; fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 17, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., consisting of fine lever chronometers and duplex watches, by Jurgensen, Cooper, Breteng, and others; solid 18 carat neck, vest and fob chains; bracelets, Oriental pearl scarf pins, diamond and cluster ear-rings, brooches, &c; solid sterling silver ware, &c. The goods are all of the finest quality, manufactured for Broadway sales.
Also at 12 o'clock, by order of the Administrator of the late Mrs. Mary Schoonmaker, deceased, some very fine diamond jewelry. Also, several ancient coins, platina snuff-box and other relics.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on MONDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 740 Broadway, a few doors from Astor-place, household furniture, recently purchased, in fine order, consisting of Brussels and three-ply carpet, parlor furniture, oak buffet and chairs, couches, extension-tables, china, glass, &c., mirrors, chandeliers and brackets, (new,) curtains, &c. Bedrooms—Several suites of enameled furniture, wardrobes, &c.—black walnut cottage bedsteads, dressing bureaus, spring hair mattresses, bed linen, easy chairs, oil-cloths, very valuable iron chest, for silver ware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
49TH-ST.—3-story, brown-stone front house, 19x50, and lot 19x70.5, No. 163 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
11TH-AV.—4 lots southeast corner of 160th-st.
159th AND 160TH STS.—4 lots on each street adjoining above.
BROADWAY.—4 lots southeast corner of 214th-st.
10TH-AV.—4 lots southwest corner of 214th-st.
214TH-ST.—4 lots in rear of above.
Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black mare colt, about 14 hands high, 4 years old next July, sound in every respect except blemish in one eye, (the mother trotted inside of three minutes, and the sire in 2.46,) unbroke except under saddle. Sold to close an estate.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome black bobtail Pony, stylish driver, sound and kind in all harness, 15 hands high—will answer for any kind of business—sold in consequence of the owner going to the war.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP EDWIN A JOHNSON.—One-fourth part of the sloop *Edwin A. Johnson* will be sold at public auction at the foot of Robinson-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—Dated June 12, 1862.
SAM'L. A. STEELE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JACOB J. VAN PELT and SARAH B. VAN PELT, his wife, Charles H. Corsen and Jonathan Beers, Assignees of Jacob J. Van Pelt, Joseph Grice, Jonathan Beers, John F. Wheaton, William H. Thompson and Harvey B. Lane, defendants.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the ninth day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, May 16, 1862.
KNOX & MASON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
my19-law6wM No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CAYUGA.—JONATHAN H. SEYMOUR against HENRY C. DUVALL.—Summons for money.—To Henry C. Duvall, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Jonathan H. Seymour, plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the Clerk's Office of Cayuga County, at Auburn, N. Y., on the 17th day of March, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest from the 11th day of February, 1861, besides costs.—Dated March 17, 1862. C. R. DERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Port Byron, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STEAM-engine, about ten or twelve horse-power; also, a return-flue cylinder boiler, about thirty-inch diameter, and eighteen or twenty feet long. Apply at No. 181 Lewis-st., Ship Joiner.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the diseases of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Genorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 32 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free to all afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between JAS. WHYTE DAVIS and PHILIP C. H. McCLELLAND, under the firm of JAS. WHYTE DAVIS, & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAS. WHYTE DAVIS will settle the business of the late firm.
JAS. WHYTE DAVIS,
PHILIP C. H. McCLELLAND.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

The undersigned will continue to transact a brokerage and commission business in foreign fruits, &c., at No. 137 Pearl-st. JAS. WHYTE DAVIS.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

A DRUG STORE IN A NEIGHBORING city, having a large and well selected stock of fresh drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-class retail and jobbing business, will be sold on reasonable terms, and to an energetic and responsible man is an opportunity which seldom offers. Apply at No. 91 Barclay-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—THOS. N. DALE & CO., HAVE REmoved from No. 18 to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st. Entrance No. 17.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.

June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,
RUSSEL STEBBINS,
M. L. MARSH,
P. L. FOULKE,
G. C. SATTERLEE,
JOSEPH JAMISON,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,
JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
G. B. SATTERLEE,
THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
NEILSON RUNYON,
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN H. TALMAN,
EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JOHN J. MCLAREN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE,
SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,
Constantly purchased and for sale by

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purcase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THITY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, INDIANA, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1862.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ADVANCE for completing the Wabash and Erie Canal, are hereby notified that an election will be held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, at the office of JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William-st., for trustees of said canal on the part of the subscribers, pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and to complete the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," passed 27th January, 1847.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST. PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up.

ELISHA H. CHESHIRE,
Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. 2,669, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 5 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

20 Niagara Ins. Co. $50
10 W'mb'gh City Ins. Co. 50
40 Lorillard Ins. Co. 25
25 Astor Ins. Co. 25
20 Irving Bank 50
20 Arctic Ins. Co. 60
40 Exchange Ins. Co. 50
25 Resolute Ins. Co. $100
20 Relief Ins. Co. 50
10 Col. Marine Ins. Co. 100
20 Imp. & Traders' Ins. 50
20 Atlantic Bank 100
25 People's Ins. Co. 50
20 Indemnity Ins. Co. 100
$1,000 Memphis City 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Logan Co. Man. and Min. Co. 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale THURSDAY, June 19, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

A. H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after June 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 189.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 16, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matter will please attend:

Flagging Eighth-avenue, both sides, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first streets.

Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, both sides, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Laying cross-walks east side Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Laying cross-walks First and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Laying cross-walks One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets to that of Central-avenue.

Resolution in regard to filling in Fifty-seventh-street to Hudson River.

To curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

To curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

To regulate grade, curb, gutter and flag Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

To regulate curb and gutter Eighty-second-street, from First to Second avenues.

To change the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CORNELIUS DESMOND,
GEORGE ROSS,
Committee on Roads.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

All persons holding claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and a comprehensive statement of facts, under oath, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol in the City of Albany.

The Board of Officers appointed to audit such claims, will meet at No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, on the 16th day of June inst., and at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 15th day of July next. A calendar of claims will be made, and cases will be disposed of in their order in said calendar. Claims of persons residing in Albany, and west and north thereof, will be considered at the meetings of the Board at Albany. Claims of persons residing elsewhere will be considered at the meetings to be held at New-York.

C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General,
WM. H. ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-Gen'l.

ALBANY, June 3, 1862.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND BOUNTY procured by J. F. WILLIAMS, up-town agency, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty fire hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST. NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON,
JAMES M. TUTHILL,
HENRY HOPKINSON,
Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN,
JOHN MEHAN,
NICHOLAS SEGUR,
Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER,
MICHAEL RYAN,
EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN FOSTER,
Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD,
CHAS. E. KUGLER,
Z. FRANCIS BARNES,
JOHN H. NIEPOTH,
Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army patterns—the Tents to be made of 28½-inch duck, 12 ounces; the Flies of 28½ inch 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either, or for any portion of the Tents or Tent Poles. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state-rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class....$160
Third-class....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA....SATURDAY, June 28
GLASGOW....SATURDAY, July 5.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro....$150
Cabin passage to Lota....$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco....$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....60

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Capt. LOTT, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA, from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The CHINA will sail July 2.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.
Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—ON AND AFTER WEDnesday, June 18, 1862, the steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board.

FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will commence her trips, leaving pier foot of Robinson-st. on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862, at 6 o'clock P. M. Regular days from New-York, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT Fort Hamilton.—The steamboat NAUSHON will, on THURSDAY, the 19th, resume her regular trips for the season.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
None genuine without our trade mark.

J. G. & I. EDGE.
Manufacturers' Dépôt No. 37 Maiden-lane.
City displays at short notice.
Country jobbers and dealers invited to inspect.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.
Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT EOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call.

R. FOULDS, Jr.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Dépôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by

BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

FIRE CRACKERS.—COLUMBIADS, CANNON, pistol, and other sizes; also No. 1, all Gonqua Gold Chop for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

BRICKS FOR SALE CHEAP—500,000 bricks, now on the yard at Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment. Also, a steam engine, nearly new, of 100 horse power; a four-horse power donkey engine. Apply at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, June 16.
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
Positively the last appearance of
MADAME COMTE BORCHARD.
First appearance of the new baritone,
SIGNOR AMODIO,
(brother of the late Signor Amodio,)
who has achieved a splendid career in South America.
ONLY NIGHT OF
IL TROVATORE,
With a brilliant and perfect cast.

Leonora....Madame Borchard
Azucena....Madame A'Angri
Manrico....Signor Brignoli
Count Luna....Signor Amodio

On the same evening,
Concert by the great pianist
MR. GOTTSCHALK.
Performance by
MR. HERRMANN.

Admission to the whole....Fifty cents

NOTICE.—The entire performance will conclude at 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, balcony, dress and family circle....50 cents
Reserved seats and seats in private boxes....$1
Amphitheatre....25 cents

On TUESDAY,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT,
The entire opera of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
And scenes from
L'ELIXIR D'AMOUR.
GOTTSCHALK. HERRMANN.
On WEDNESDAY close of the 50 cents Summer season.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF B. ULLMAN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The direction are gratified to announce that the powerful impression produced by the
GREAT TRAGIC ARTIST,
MISS BATEMAN,
on the occasion of her first appearance in this city, has elicited from its most distinguished citizens, the following highly complimentary letter:

BROOKLYN, Friday, June 13, 1862.

To Miss Bateman:

The undersigned beg leave to congratulate you upon the success of your first and only appearance in our city, on Tuesday evening last, and the warm and pleasant reception extended to you, by a numerous and highly appreciative audience.

The enthusiastic satisfaction and pleasure expressed upon the occasion, elicited by your truly artistic and beautiful impersonation of the character of *Julia*, was but a just compliment to unequaled talent and genius. We, therefore, feel confident that we are acting in accordance with the unanimous wish of those present on that evening, (as well as many who were prevented from being there,) in inviting you to give us the pleasure of one or more opportunities of hearing you, in some of your favorite and popular characters.

Hoping that you will find it agreeable and convenient to comply with our request at an early date,

We remain sincerely yours,

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH,
WINCHESTER BRITTON,
CHAS. H. WILLIAMSON,
JACOB I. BERGEN,
JOHN P. ROLFE,
GEORGE WHITE,
R. J. DAVIES,
JOHN GREENWOOD,
R. C. BRAINARD,
WM. G. BISHOP,
HENRY B. JOHNSON,
A. COOKE HULL,
HENRY R. PIERSON,
D. M. CHAUNCEY,
G. T. JENKS,
C. J. LOWREY,
CHARLES LOWREY,
P. S. HALL,
J. C. SMITH,
HENRY McCLOSKEY,
A. McCUE,

Messrs. Martin Kalbfleisch, A. McCue, Winchester Britton and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your most flattering and truly kind invitation has just been handed me, and I hasten to reply how much pleasure it will give me to appear again before an audience whose generous welcome and indulgent approval I can never forget. I have submitted your proposal to my father, and he will endeavor to make such arrangements with the Directors of the Academy as will admit of my appearing again on one or more evenings next week.

Allow me to thank you warmly for your great kindness and to assure you that as highly as I appreciate the compliment your request implies, that nothing could afford me more sincere gratification than a prompt compliance.

Yours most respectfully,

K. J. BATEMAN.

Brooklyn, June 13, 1862.

The Academy being preengaged for the other nights of the week, Miss BATEMAN can only appear on Monday and Tuesday. On the first-named occasion she will impersonate the heroine of her mother's highly-wrought and thrilling tragedy of

GERALDINE,

supported by

MR. H. L. BATEMAN,
MR. J. W. WALLACK,

and a highly talented company.

Box office open on Monday from 7½ A. M. to 6 P. M.
Parquette, Balcony and Dress Circle....50 cents.
Reserved Seats....75 cents.
Family Circle....25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 16,
Will be given, first time, a new local farce, called
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

Bill Williams, the Volunteer....Mr. W. J. Florence
Erastus Pickaninny....Mr. Davidge
Seraphena Pickaninny....Miss Mary Wells

IRISH MELODIES BY THE ORCHESTRA.
To conclude with, last time but one, the great burlesque,
LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte Napoleon Bonaparte. Mrs. W. J. Florence
Beauseant Louis Napoleon....Mr. W. J. Florence
Widow Melnotte....Mr. W. Davidge
Pauline....Mrs. Geo. Skerrett

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16,
ORLANDO VENDORME,
THE OUTCAST OF MILAN.
From Cobb's Ledger Story, by John F. Poole.
THE BROKEN SWORD.
THE TRAVELER'S ROOM.
TUESDAY, June 17—Anniversary of Bunker Hill.

WILL CLOSE.

The 37th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents. Catalogue 13 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' EDUCATIONAL UNION are holding a Strawberry Festival at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, to continue through the week, in behalf of the children of deceased or disabled soldiers. Music, THIS (Monday) EVENING, by Dodworth's Band. Admission, 10 cents. Tickets at the door.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Second Universalist Society (Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, Pastor) will hold a Strawberry Festival, for the benefit of the Society, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 17, commencing at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 2 4th-av. Tickets, 10 cents each, may be had at the door.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Dépôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st. viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 8:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA:
GWYNNETH VAUGHAN;
OR, THE
FATE OF A COQUETTE.
With new Scenery, Music, Properties, Costumes, &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK;
EVERY EVENING AT ¾ TO 8;
concluding at each representation with the Screaming Farce, a
JOURNEY TO RICHMOND.

This entertainment alone is equal to any in the City AT DOUBLE THE PRICE OF ADMISSION to the entire Museum. Yet in addition is to be seen

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,

the smallest and most interesting man living, in his various amusing and attractive performances.

MASTER WALLER, THE INFANT ORATOR, only six years old, rehearses a great variety of pieces, extracts of speeches, &c.

THE DEN OF MONSTER SERPENTS, the finest collection of these interesting animals, the largest and the greatest number ever seen together, several new ones having just been added.

THEY WILL BE FED EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, with its myriads of beautiful living fish, swimming about in their crystal ponds of ocean and river water.

THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN.

ALBINO FAMILY, BEAR SAMSON, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

N. B.—The LECTURE ROOM has been NEWLY AND THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, and is as cool and comfortable this hot weather as a mountain shade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
in her great original character of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

Received nightly with immense applause and crowded houses.

EVERY EVENING
will be performed the Great Drama of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
FANCHON....MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Supported by a full and talented company.

☞ NOTICE, CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commence at 7:50. To meet the wishes of many ladies and gentlemen who reside out of the City, the performance will end at 10¼ o'clock.

Miss MAGGY MITCHELL'S first benefit in New-York on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, when a most attractive bill will be presented.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....Prof. J. H. Anderson.
EMPHATIC SUCCESS—VICTORIOUS TRIUMPH.
MONDAY, June 16.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE,
Of all spectacles the grandest.
Of all burlesques the most extravagant.
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST;
OR,
THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND,
BY
CHARLES GAYLER.
Most gorgeous Scenery,
The most popular Songs,
Most bewitching Dances,
Most magnificent Processions,
Most triumphant Marches,
Most magical Transformations.
Hailed every night with
THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM
and with
TORNADOES OF GESTICULATED ECSTACY.

The new actress,
MISS EMILY THORNE,
has established herself according to the united verdict of Press and public as being
THE BEST BURLESQUE ARTISTE
who has at any time crossed the orbit of the American stage.
A Planet of unusual brilliancy.
A Star of the first magnitude.

PROF. ANDERSON AND Mr. J. G. BURNETT every evening in their great duality of Prospero.
MISS IONE BURKE as ARIEL,
MR. HEMPLE as CALIBAN,
encored every evening.
MR. CHARLES HALE and MR. BRADLEY nightly adding to preobtained laurels.
MISS FLORA ANDERSON,
the transcendent little gem.
MISS LOUISA ANDERSON,
the charming Ferdinand.

THE METAMORPHOSIS AT THE CONCLUSION
AND THE
TRANSCENDENT SCENE OF BEAUTY
it discloses are worth all the scenes ever placed on the stage in recent years.

THE FIRST GRAND MATINEE POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, June 21.

The performance concludes every evening at 10½ o'clock.

Seats should be secured three days in advance.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,
PALACE OF MUSIC and EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR....JAS. M. NIXON
On MONDAY, June 16, 1862,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
During the week,
A RICH AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
By the BEST ARTISTS in the country.
THREE DISTINCT ESTABLISHMENTS IN ONE.
ONLY ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
LOOK AT THE LEADING TALENT.
For the Vocal Department in the PALACE OF MUSIC,
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI.
Mme. STRAKOSCH. Signor SBRIGLIA.
Director....Sig. DEBREUIL
Musical Conductor....THOMAS BAKER
A NEW GRAND MILITARY UNION WAR FANTASIE,
composed expressly for the Cremorne Gardens, by THOS. BAKER, will be given, with an EXTRA MILITARY BRASS BAND and REAL CANNON, to produce all its NOVEL AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS.
For the Ballet Department,
Señorita ISABEL CUBAS,
Mlle. CAROLINA THELEUR, Mlle. HELENE,
Signor XIMINES, Herr WEITHOFF,
And a superb corps of French, Spanish, Italian and English Dancers.
IN THE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS,
PROMENADE CONCERT MUSIC, DAY and EVENING.
In the Chinese Pagoda,
REFRESHMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Except Liquors.
Careful and respectful waiters, cool bowers, fountains, flowers, &c.
IN THE TURKISH PAVILION,
GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.
Madame TOURNAIRE in a new act.
First appearance of Mlle. MARIE.
SIGNOR BLISS, JULIAN KENT, CONRAD BROTHERS,
With a fine corps of Athletes.
IN THE GARDENS AND PALACE,
EVERY AFTERNOON,
COMMODORE FOOTE and COL. SMALL,
The most perfectly formed, smallest and best educated
LITTLE MEN OF THE WORLD,
Will hold their interesting Levees, drawn in their miniature chariot, by the
SMALLEST HORSES EVER SEEN.
These great attractions, and many others not named,
FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

To Garden, Palace, Pavilion, &c....25 cents only
Children to the afternoon....15 cents only
Reserved seats in Palace of Music....25 cents extra
Orchestra chairs in Palace of Music....50 cents extra
Reserved Seats in Equestrian School....15 cents extra

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
will appear as
NORMA AND THE SYREN,
and sing the CASTA DIVA.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
June 16, 17 and 18,
THE GREAT DRUIDICAL SCENE FROM
NORMA.
After which, the grand operatic romance of
THE SYREN,
in which
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
Mr. L. R. SHEWELL,
will sustain the leading characters.

NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB.—THE fourth annual pic-nic of this body takes place on WEDNESDAY, June 18, at Reid's Grove, Flushing, L. I. Robertson's Band and the pipers of the Club will furnish the music on the occasion. The commodious barge BALTIMORE will remain at the foot of Spring-st., N. R., until 8½ o'clock A. M. The steamboat will make the following landings: 23d-st., 7½ A. M.; Morris Dock, Jersey City, 8 o'clock; Spring-st., 8½ o'clock; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9 o'clock; Delancy-st., E. R., 9½ o'clock. Gents' tickets 50 cents, ladies' tickets 25 cents. Can be obtained from any member of the Club.

SPORTING.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

A PURSE OF $500
Will be given by the Fashion Course Association, to be trotted for on
TUESDAY, June 17,
Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

The following are the entries:
George Murray names b. m. Princess.
J. D. McMann names gr. g. Ed. Eddy.
D. Pfifer names blk. m. Sunnyside.
S. McLaughlin names b. g. Native American, drawn.

The boats leaving James-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., connect with the Flushing Railroad cars leaving Hunter's Point at 1½ P. M. The 34th-st. Ferry runs every five minutes. Railroad fare, ten cents each way.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF HENRY CLAY Lodge, No. 277, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting, on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Lodge Rooms, No. 492 Grand-st., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased Brother, WILLIAM FAIRGRAVE. The Fraternity generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order of

WALTER GRAHAM, W. M.
JAMES MURRAY, Secretary.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

THE SHENANDOAH BATTLES.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

The force engaged was mostly composed of Western men, who did their duty nobly, as is evident by their fighting a foe more than five times their number for five hours, and then retreating in order, excepting one or two regiments, which were completely surrounded and compelled to take to the mountains, many of whom made their way back to the division. The Seventh Indiana Regiment did noble duty, holding their position on the right for four hours against a vastly superior force, Col. GAVIN repeatedly charging and driving the enemy like sheep. They left Fredericksburgh 800 strong, and arrived at Port Republic with only 300, the remainder being left along the route, sick and disabled, and after the fight they mustered about 140, losing more than half their force.

The Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments also lost heavily, as may be seen by the list of casualties.

The three batteries of artillery, CLARK'S, ROBINSON'S and HUNTINGTON'S, are entitled to great praise for the gallant part they took in the action.

Had the First and Second Brigades been enabled to reach the scene of action, an entirely different result would undoubtedly have ensued.

After Monday's fight, it is understood, JACKSON took the road toward Stanardsville, passing through the Gap of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in a line for Gordonsville, at which point there is railroad communication with Richmond.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing as far as Ascertained.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 14.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Port Republic, as far as ascertained:

EIGHTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Killed—John Harding.
Wounded—Alexander G. Thornton, Ellis Kyler.
Missing—30.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Killed—1. *Wounded*—4. *Missing*—23. Names not ascertained.

SEVENTH INDIANA REGIMENT—300 STRONG.

Killed.

A. J. Hawley,
H. F. Swan,
Sergeant A. Harden,
Capt. Jacob Shirk,
Jacob Michael,
Capt. Sol. Waterman,
Isaac M. Houston,
William Luke,
A. Montgomery.

Wounded—122. *Missing*—19. The full list is not at present ascertained.

SIXTY-SIXTH OHIO REGIMENT.

Killed.

A. Black,
J. Birney,
E. A. Chichester,
Wm. W. Hust,
L. Gladden,
Jacob Oldmine,
Jacob Cox,
John Bershoot,
Michael Alderman,
James Polk,
Wm. P. Bain,
Wm A. Ferguson,
Ellet Williams,
Wm. S. Battees,
John Freshwater,
Jeremiah K. Nickelson,
Levi Walford,
John Wilmuth,
Cook,
Lewis Killenger—20.

Wounded.

W. Campbell,
J. Conrad,
G. B. Light,
J. Cassal Reed,
J. Stoke,
J. W. Smith,
Wm Best,
N. Forsythe,
J Horn,
Capt. S. F. McMowan,
Sergt. John F. Northcutt,
Patrick Hennigan,
Patrick Phalen,
Benjamin Harmon,
Lewis Cayler,
Lieut. John C. Dye,
Sergt. Theodore Stansbury,
Michael Hisey,
Wm. Scott,
R Plunkett,
James Q. Fleming,
Levi Sampson,
Van M. Pendleton,
James B. Hodges,
S. J. Shoaffer,
David R. Tipton,
John Cassil,
Lieut. Smith,
Wm. H. Loveless,
John Rathburn,
Geo. McGregor,
A. G. Bethard,
Wm. C. Freshuster,
Emery Loring,
Edward C. Cody,
Henry Draper,
Alonzo Hume,
Theodore Kent,
J. H. Ryan,
Capt. James L. Baird,
J. M. Cookes,
Charles Davis,
Henry Ames,
C. Craig,
D. How,
Robert Kelck,
C. Erwin,
Robert Boyd,
Charles Turner,
Joseph Frankenfield,
David Morrison,
Charles Rhoads,
David Justin,
Zenas B. Jones,
T. B. Parke,
D. M. Haines,
P. H. Howard,
D. Gray,
E. Nagle,
John Blakely—60.

Missing—107.

FIFTH OHIO REGIMENT.

Killed.

Adjt. Chas. W. Smith,
Sergt.-Maj. Robert Graham,
F. Burns,
W. Hunseroch—4.

Wounded.

Capt. Geo. H. Lesselberg,
John Saming,
Geo. Heckivilier,
Chis. Metzaker,
W. H. Munson,
E. Cunningham,
Michael Roth,
Frederick Hoff,
Dennis Rearden,
John Lee,
Geo. Delzell,
W. Foster,
John F. Deak,
John L. McKibany,
Wm. Shoulthen,
Albert C. Harnson,
Peter Girten,
Adam Felix,
Richard E. Hassett,
Valentine Gibb,
John Sarchart,
Donald McLeod,
Frederick Priming,
Simeon H. Cottle,
Francis Gaffner,
Nathan H. Williams,
John Baker,
F. Behrons,
Geo. Brown,
Ed. Hempstead,
Ira Patterson,
James Cunkermer,
David Ketchum,
Alonzo Myers,
Sigmond Kohn,
Wm. R. Goddard,
Wm. McConneyley,
Samuel Robbins,
Henry Richtfer,
Warren Michael,
John Grimsinger,
John Conway,
Delos Heins,
Thos. McLaughlin,
Frank Wallace,
Geo. P. Johnson,
Sergt. Jas. Plaisted,
Ed. Swaine,
Chas. Peet,
Wm. Engart,
Robert Spellman,
Orlando Moon,
A. L. Romer,
Walter Elliott,
Geo. C. Clouds,
Alfred L. Jones—60.

Missing—2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 170 privates.

SEVENTH OHIO REGIMENT.

Killed.

Townly Gilbert,
Adolph Snyder,
L. R. Yates,
G. R. Magary,
R. J. Kinsbury,
John Woodward,
John Mulligan,
Julius Rouff,
Wm. Voges,
John Rider,
John J.——,—11.

Wounded.

A. G. Lovett,
John W. Burden,
Chas. A. Keller,
Fred. U. Keller,
Isaac Maxfield,
Samuel Buchanan,
A. B. Frye,
E. B. Atwater,
W. H. Petton,
A. S. Judson,
C. P. Hamilton,
Reuben Potter,
David Water,
W. F. Richmond,
Capt. Knox,
Anthony Williams,
Wm. Freak,
John Smith,
Michael Campbell,
Jas. Decker,
B. C. Wheeler,
Jno. Atwater,
J. Haskins,
J. L. Ansiel,
Capt. G. L. Wood,
V. E. Smalley,
Benj. F. Hawkins,
Samson Hibbard,
Jas. R. Loucks,
Chas. S. King,
Harry M. Dean, Brighton,
Louis Albert Stedman,
Wm. W. Rogers,
George Gezeine,
Ira Herrick,
Geo. Carl Marion, Hoover,
Franklin Eldridge,
A. C. Trimmer,
Ed. Woods,
Morris Osborne,
D. S. Hunt,
Geo. H. Parker,
Malcolm Eckerrode,
Lieut. A. H. Day,
Capt. C. H. Dalony,
M. V. Burt,
E. Chapman,
S. B. Mathews,
A. W. Mooley,
Lawrence Rommel,
W. Ganterwasser,
Phil. Anthony,
Jno. Colburn,
Herman Fetzer,
Jno. Hammelty,
John Schoembs,
John Luiky,
Conrad Sommers—46

Missing—10.

TWENTY-NINTH OHIO REGIMENT.

Killed.

Capt. H. Luce,
R. P. Turner,
R. W. Brittan,
W. A. Barnwell,
A. A. Moritz,
Willis Gisley,
F. C. Remley,
T. W. Smith,
Isaac M. Dalrymple,
F. R. Johnson,
E. Reed,
Charles Robinson,
Jacob Rosenbaum,
J. Everhart,
W. F. Waterman,
David McIntire,
Wm. Fitzgerald—17.

Wounded.

J. E. March,
M. St. John,
Capt. Dalrymple,
T. Smith,
Frank Morey,
P. A. Decker,
N. A. Germon,
James Turton,
Jacob Robinson,
W. H. Haxter, (he concealed the colors in the woods,)
M. Buget,
Geo. McNut,
H. M. Ryder,
Joseph Wenby,
David Thomas,
Geo. W. Eastlack,
Mat. W. H. Ruryar,
Wm. A Hart,
H. W. Morrill,
Wm. Mendelson,
F. Brown,
Louis Webber,
Wm. Robinson,
Thos. McCartney,
Corporal Howard,
Parmenter J. Jerome,
Asa Sanford,
Sidney M. Smith,
Christopher Remley,
Christopher Seittle,
Wm. F. Harrington,
James Smith,
S. S. Ferguson,
R. Farnum,
W. H. Abbott,
A. Alderman,
Wm. Dickinson,
C. C. Johnson,
F. Ronaus—39.

Missing—138.

FIRST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

Killed.

John Ray.

Wounded.

Robert Allison—seriously,
Sergeant Maxwell Carrol,
Corporal John R. McCoy,
Franklin Doak—slightly.

Missing—3.

BATTERY H, OF THE FIRST OHIO.

Killed.

Edward Allen,
John McGill.

Wounded.

F. Jeremiah,
W. G. Pierce,
Geo. Skins,
Capt. T. S. Bliss,
C. Cilly.

Missing—3.
Lost two guns.

THE WOUNDED IN THE SEVENTH INDIANA.

Lt. G. C. Walton—seriously.
Sgt. Wm. Wheeler—slightly.
Sgt. J. C. Stewart—severely.
Wm. Armstrong—seriously.
Andy H. Smith—slightly.
C. Saleith—slightly.
Corp. Jas. Davis—slightly.
Capt. W. C. Bouts—slightly.
Sergt. Straugh—slightly.
James Welton—slightly.
Corp. Hussey—slightly.
C. Franklin—seriously.
E. Miles—slightly.
R. H. Myrick—seriously.
Wilson Job—slightly.
David White—severely.
Silas Davidson—severely.
Wm. Franklin—severely.
A. J. Peck—severely.
O. S. Richmond—severely.
Wm. Beirnan—slightly.
C. W. Stirling—slightly.
J. M. Finkin—slightly.
J. Williams—seriously.
H. H. McCough—slightly.
Capt. Welsh—slightly,
Sergt. D. M. Smith—severely,
John McClaim—mortally.
Edward Rouse—slightly.
Isaac Schaffer—severely.
John Woodvester—severely.
Louis Striker—severely.
A. Flannegan—severely.
G. E. Gilchrist—severely.
Dyer Moore—slightly.
R. Douglass—slightly.
Sergt. J. M. Hooser—slightly.
George Miller—severely.
B. L. McFarland—slightly.
L. McGeughey—slightly.
Capt. Ira Grover—slightly.
Sergt. G. P. Clayton—slightly
G. Shoemaker—slightly.
Wm. M. Hamilton—severely
A. J. Merrick—slightly.
S. F. Younk—slightly.
N. H. Potter—slightly.
Corp. L. P. Gaw—severely.
R. Ditmus—severely.
Saml. Gassett—severely.
J. H. Fisher—severely.
J. Roarke—slightly.
J. H. Goff—slightly.
Sidney Adams—slightly.
Sergt. J. B. Williams—seriously.
Corp. M. C. Walker—seriously.
Corp. J. Hodges—slightly.
N. Allen—severely.
S. T. Carpenter—severely.
John Collins—severely.
John Conrad—slightly.
R. D. Graco—seriously.
E. Hall—slightly.
Wm. Hall—severely.
J. Halcroft—slightly.
Wm. Lambert—slightly.
H. C. Lemon—mortally.
R. B. Lewis—severely.
M. S. Lingwood—slightly.
Wm. Monroe—slightly.
J. Graham—slightly.
L. H. Morgan—slightly.
C. Reynolds—slightly.
J. Stephens—slightly.
E. Forsyth—slightly.
J. Henderson—slightly.
J. Richardson—slightly.
N. J. Lund—severely.
Geo. Brickler—slightly.
John Myers—slightly.
C. O. Montague—slightly.
J. N. Opel—slightly.
B. G. Boyce—slightly.
J. W. Hart—slightly.
Lieut. E. D. Bryant—slightly.
Sergt. E. F. Hunt—severely.
J. N. Holtschaw—slightly.
Thomas Grant—slightly.
Wm. Stricklin—slightly.
T. J. Hellan—slightly.
W. M. Hess—slightly.
J. M. Leake—slightly.
J. Bond—slightly.
Sergt. Winscote—slightly.
Geo. Tout—slightly.
T. J. Coffin—slightly.
Sergt. J. Varnen—seriously.
H. T. James—slightly.
E. Mark—slightly.
Wm. Rossking—seriously.
J. Tracey—severely.
J. Gatebey—severely.
J. Smith—severely.
N. M. Campbell—severely.
A. J. Canby—severely.

The number of men engaged was about 350, of whom 9 were killed, 9 mortally wounded, 123 wounded, 31 missing, and 2 prisoners.

BATTERY L, OF THE FIRST OHIO.

Killed.

Chas. Hutchins.

Wounded.

Frank Piles,
Silas Moore,
James Gilder,
John Peters.

Missing—5.

SAM. COCHRAN remained at his gun and fired it alone three times, making great havoc among the enemy, and then knocking down a rebel with a stone, he made his escape.

The foregoing list of killed and wounded is compiled from official and other sources, and is as near correct as can be obtained for the present.

LATEST FROM MOUNT JACKSON.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sunday, June 15.

A messenger from Mount Jackson reports all quiet in front of that place this morning. The enemy's pickets, but few in number, are about five miles beyond.

All is quiet here.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Continued Quiet in the City—Cotton for Transportation North—Reports from Vicksburgh—Beauregard at Okolena—Price at Mobile.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 13.

The city remains unusually quiet and orderly, and business is slowly reviving.

Thus far, the amount of rebel property seized amounts to only $50,000.

Capt. DILL, of the Provost Guards, estimates the amount of cotton, sugar, &c., concealed for shipping, to be $150,000. This is rapidly finding its way to the levee.

The number of absentees has been over-estimated. Many have returned, while those who go on upward boats are mostly members of sundered families.

The Mayor and City Council are of Union proclivities, as a general thing, and exercise their functions in harmony with the military rule. Their continued good conduct is a renewed assurance of this.

There are only two or three places in the city where either Confederate scrip or Post-office stamps are worth anything. The most prominent rebel citizens will not take the scrip.

An arrival here direct from Madison, Ark., brings information that Gen. CURTIS had not reached Little Rock, but was approaching it from Searcy. He would meet with no opposition.

Mr. MARKLAND, agent for the Post-office Department, opened the City Post-office to-day, and an agent of the Treasury Department is on his way to open the Federal Custom-house. There have been about thirty applications for the office of Postmaster, by prominent citizens of Memphis.

There is, as yet, but one National flag flying from a private residence, and that is from the house of Mr. GAGE.

There is but little activity in shipping, although a few dray loads of cotton have been hauled down to the levee this morning. Some 5,000 bales are concealed in warehouses.

The *Avalanche*, in an article on the belligerents, admits that the South has defended the use of privateers and guerrillas, and charges the North with the commission of crimes at which human nature, in its wildest paroxysms of passion, feels itself horrified. It claims that the legitimate belligerents should settle the questions of war, leaving peaceful civilians to the enjoyment of their rights, and observes that these views are acknowledged by the Federals here, and thinks that this course will win gradually upon the Southern people.

The *Argus* indulges in a series of rabid and vindictive articles, and should be suppressed at once.

The *Avalanche* says about 75 rebel officers and soldiers have thus far surrendered to Col. FITCH.

The United States Navy-yard and buildings have been taken possession of by Flag-officer DAVIS in the name of the Government, and will be occupied as the headquarters of his fleet. The buildings are in good preservation.

The steamer *J. D. Perry* arrived here this morning, having on board the Forty-seventh Indiana, Col. SLACK, and NOLEN'S Cavalry. Col. SLACK being the senior officer, supersedes Col. FITCH in command of this post.

There is no evidence that the fleet will start down the river for several days.

The Memphis-Grenada *Appeal*, of the 10th, says that misapprehension prevails in regard to the Partisan Rangers. They are called into service by the Confederate Congress, and are designed to act beyond the lines of an army as independent fighters, to be provided like ordinary soldiers, and to have all they capture, yet the *Appeal* insists they are not guerrillas, and hopes the young men will not fear to enlist. It says, "if the Federals treat them as pirates, President DAVIS will interfere to protect them.'

The *Appeal* states the facts of the occupation of Memphis tolerably fairly, admitting that Col. FITCH is pursuing a system of liberal public policy, yet it indulges in vindictive comments.

M. C. GALLOWAY, late Postmaster at Memphis, announces that he has removed the office to Grenada.

An order is published in the *Appeal*. from Gen. BEAUREGARD, denouncing the officers of Col. J. L. SCOTT'S Louisiana Cavalry for rebellion at Corinth.

Vicksburgh was still in rebel hands on the 10th.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 14.

Col. SLACK issued orders this morning prohibiting dealing in and using the currency of the Confederate States, and that the use thereof as a circulating medium would be regarded as an insult to the Government of the United States. Persons offending are to be arrested and summarily dealt with.

Rebel sympathizers are already beginning to wince under the vigorous policy of the new commandant.

BEAUREGARD'S army is reported at Tupello, fifty miles south of Corinth. Arrangements have been made looking to the fortification of the place. Deserters arrive here daily and take the oath.

Gen. PRICE was at Mobile on Tuesday last. On the same day Gen. BRECKINRIDGE was at Meridian.

It is believed that Col. SLACK will immediately require all civil and judicial officers to take the oath.

The gunboat *Sterling Price* has been raised and will be sent North immediately for repairs.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 9th says that on Saturday morning a portion of Gen. EWELL'S command attacked the enemy near Hanover Bridge, and captured a quantity of baggage. The Federals advanced Sunday evening on James Island; on their approach our (rebel) troops fled.

Gen. KIRBY SMITH is said to be in command of the troops opposed to Gen. MITCHELL.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 11th, says that a portion of Gen. LOVELL'S command engaged two of the enemy's gunboats on the morning of the 9th, and after a brisk engagement of an hour, succeeded in driving the enemy off.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bavaria and the China Off Cape Race.

Progress of the New Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

The French Army in Rome Reduced to a Single Division.

The Montenegrins Badly Defeated by the Turks.

Anxiety for Intelligence from America.

Rumors of a French Protectorate in Mexico.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 14.

The steamship *Bavaria* from Southampton 4th, and the *China* from Liverpool and Queenstown 8th inst., passed this Point at 11 o'clock this morning, and were both boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship *Jura*, arrived on the 3d, and the *Edinburg* on the 4th inst.

The general news contains no striking characteristics.

The division of the French army left at Rome consists of three brigades, under Gen. MONTEBELLO.

The Prussian Ambassador has arrived at Paris.

The silk crop in France is represented as most satisfactory.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies were about to have the documents relative to Mexican affairs laid before them.

The British Admiralty have granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the services of the ships and crews necessary for revising and extending the former surveys of the route along which the cable is intended to be submerged. The route westward from the Irish coast, for a distance of some five hundred miles, will be sounded at distances of about a mile apart, the previous soundings having been some thirty miles asunder. A good map of the bottom may, in this manner, be obtained, and thus facilitate the operation of laying the cable. Careful examination will also be made of the Newfoundland coast, and the English Government have consented to send, free of cost, the ships necessary to attend us, pilots, and assistants generally to the ships from which the cable will be paid out. Further negotiations are in progress, the result of which will, undoubtedly, lead to facilities for raising the additional capital necessary to complete this noble enterprise, the want of which has of late been so seriously experienced by both England and America.

The *Moniteur* publishes an imperial decision reducing the French army in Rome to a single division, consisting of three divisional brigades, under the command of Gen. MONTEBELLO.

The Prussian Ambassador has presented his credentials to the Emperor of the French.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts of France are favorable, and the silk and other crops most satisfactory.

The Paris Bourse closed firm; Rentes 70f. 55c.

Documents relative to Mexican affairs were to be laid on the table of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on the 3d.

The Hesse-Cassell Elector had accepted the resignation of the Ministry and the principal ministerial functionaries.

GARIBALDI had an explanation at Turin with the King's Aid-de-Camp. It is asserted that all the differences between the Government and GARIBALDI had been arranged, and he proceeded to Belgrade. He will not be present at the Parliamentary sitting.

Prince NAPOLEON had arrived at Naples, where the populace cheered him.

The Turks have beaten the Montenegrins over the frontiers. Four villages were burned, and seven hundred Montenegrins killed.

The Montenegrins had been repulsed several times, and were flying to the mountains.

The Turks marched on the 29th against Schermitz, a large village occupied by 2,000 Montenegrins. The latter were beaten, but fired their houses and fled.

The rebels in China had been twice defeated, with great loss, but were receiving large reinforcements from Nankin. The foreigners at Maypo remain unmolested.

Col. WARD, an American, had been created a Mandarin.

The total export of gold from Australia since the last mail was 133,540 ounces.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 4.

The next advices from America are awaited with the greatest anxiety, owing to the probable news of an important battle being fought at Richmond or Corinth, or at both places.

The *Times* City Article says the belief in the possibility of an early settlement of the American difficulties has been greatly diminished by the last intelligence received.

The seizure of the steamer *Labuan* having been declared illegal by the Prize Court gives great satisfaction.

The House of Commons on the 3d inst. divided on the motion against the Government for a reduction of the expenditures. The motion was negatived by 365 majority.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 4.

New-York Central Sixes have advanced 1 per cent. All other descriptions of American Securities have receded 1 per cent.

Consols are at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for account.

NEWS BY THE CHINA.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, June 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *China*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 7th inst., *viâ* Queenstown 8th inst. at 5 P. M., was boarded by the News yacht at 10½ A. M. to-day. She has sixty-eight passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo for New-York, where she will be due on Tuesday forenoon.

The *China* made the passage from Queenstown to Cape Race in 5 days 17 hours.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston *viâ* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th.

The *E. Fleming* had arrived at Liverpool from Charleston with a cargo of resin and turpentine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At the request of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Admiralty has ordered the steamer *Porcupine* to prepare to take soundings. She would be ready in about ten days.

Mr. SCULLY had given notice in the Commons of a motion in favor of establishing communication between Europe and America by steamers calling every alternate day at Cork, with telegraphic communication off Crookhaven or Cape Clear, but postponed the motion in the hope of laying additional facts before the House, and that in the meantime members would give the matter their attention.

Both Houses had adjourned for a week, in consequence of the Whitsun holidays.

Mr. PEARSON, owner of the steamer *Circassian*, publishes a letter, asserting that the vessel had nothing really contraband on board; that she was legitimately chartered for the voyage from Bordeaux to Havana, and was within twenty miles of her destination when seized by the National cruisers. He says her draft of water precluded her entrance into any of the Confederate ports, hence it was impossible that she would run the blockade.

The rates at Lloyds for steamers running the blockade, was as 30 to 40 guineas. Some policies recognize six months' detention from seizure, which is equivalent to a total loss.

A general agitation has commenced at East Lancashire, to induce the Government to remove all duties from cotton goods deported to India, and thereby relieve the distress of the manufacturing districts. A large district out-door meeting has been called to discuss the question.

The ship *Antonelli* has sailed from Liverpool for New-Orleans, with salt, and others will soon follow.

Lord BROUGHAM, in an inaugural address before the Social Science Association, expatiated on the American question, pointing out the proneness of Democracy to war. He warmly complimented the Federal Government for the new Slave-trade Treaty, which he regards as the last blow to the traffic.

The *Times* editorially reproaches the Canadian Parliament for neglecting to provide for the defence of the country, in defeating the militia bill. It points out the question as a vital one for the independence of the Canadians, but quite secondary for England.

The *Daily News* controverts the attack of the *Times* as unjustified, and says that no one has a right to charge the Canadians with neglecting the duty of providing for the defence of the country simply because they had differed upon and rejected the militia bill.

The freedom of the City of London had been voted to Lord CANNING, for his services in India.

The race for the "Oaks" was won by *Feu de Joie*.

The Bombay mails of May 12 have arrived in England, and the American portion have been forwarded per the *China*.

FRANCE

There was a rumor that NAPOLEON contemplates the permanent establishment of French influence in Mexico, by means of a Protectorate.

The Empress EUGENIE was expected to pay a private visit to England during the Emperor's stay at Vichy.

France and Russia both reject the proposition of the Porte relative to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Italian Government had resolved to form two new brigades of infantry.

Austria continued to concentrate troops in Venetia.

The Italian Chambers were debating a question of confidence in the Ministry.

The Prussian Chambers were discussing the Address of the King, especially one paragraph which takes strong exceptions to the action of the Ministers.

A Ministerial crisis has taken place in Greece, and a new Ministry is being formed.

A new Ministry is being formed in Hesse-Cassel.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Night.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Moniteur* this evening contains a notice of the blockade of the Mexican ports Tampico and Alvarado.

PARIS, Sunday, June 8.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on American affairs, signed "Lawayene," showing the impossibility of the South being conquered, and maintaining that mediation alone will succeed in ending a war disastrous alike to the interests of humanity and Europe.

ITALY.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 6th, Signor RATTAZZI said the Government had never encouraged any premature hopes of the solution of the Roman question. He thought we should use moral means to demonstrate our unshaken will, occupy the Capital, and secure the confidence of Europe on our side. The Government alone ought to regulate our armament. It had never sent money to GARIBALDI, and has always refused to join expeditions which were proposed by him.

The Chambers rejected the motion of inquiry into the late events, and adopted by 189 to 33 the following order: "Having heard the explanation of the Ministry in reference to the recent events, the Chamber approves its conduct, and is confident that it will always maintain the authority of law and the Parliament." Twenty-eight members abstained from voting.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Friday, June 6.

The publication of the official documents relative to affairs in Mexico produced an impression little favorable to Gen. PRIM.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

Action Relative to the Emancipation Policy of the President.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, June 13.

In the Convention, to-day, a bill was passed appropriating $50,000 in Defence Warrants, for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Resolutions were introduced instructing Members of Congress to urge the passage of a law to reimburse the citizens of the State whose property has been taken or destroyed by United States soldiers.

A message was received from Gov. GAMBLE, calling the attention of the members of the Convention to the fact that the President of the United States, in a message sent to Congress during the present session, proposed the adoption of a joint resolution declaring the willingness of Congress to furnish aid to any of the Slave States that may think proper to adopt a measure of emancipation. Such a resolution was adopted by both Houses, and so becomes an offer by Congress. If we assume it, it will be carried into effect by appropriations to be made by a future Congress. It is a proposition of unexampled liberality, and whatever may be the views of the members of the Convention on the subject of emancipation, it calls for a courteous response. Courtesy between Governments is as much required as between individuals. This State has received from the Government of the United States great attention and kindness. Large armies have been maintained for our protection against invasion, and they have battled gallantly for our defence. Money has been given us by the Government to equip our citizens for their defence, and now, sons of Missouri, numbers of troops of our own people are armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the Government, in order that we may protect ourselves. Under such treatment it would be unbecoming to pass in silent indifference a proposition originating with the United States. Many of our own citizens, and possibly the authorities at Washington, have expected that the Convention would take some action on a scheme of gradual emancipation. The Convention has acted on an ordinance containing a scheme upon this subject, by laying it upon the table. The course thus adopted is understood to dispose of the subject according to your rules; and, therefore, it is now intended to propose to you to reopen and reconsider the subject. But this action of the Convention will, without doubt, be so represented as to excite a hostile feeling against the State among all those in authority who favor emancipation, and thus injuriously affect the interest of the State. As no reason could be given upon the motive by which the ordinance was disposed of, the result may be represented as rudely discourteous to the President and Congress. The manifest propriety of making a response to the offer of the President and Congress affords an opportunity for removing all grounds for such an unjust and injurious imputation. It is not suggested that the Convention is to make any apology to any person, but as the proposition made by the Government is one entitled to a respectful answer, in express language, it would be very appropriate to adopt a resolution as a direct response. This need not produce any general discussion, as it need not involve the merits of the question of emancipation. It would only be an act of courtesy to the authorities of our own Government, who have made a proposition which, if it should ever be carried into effect, will exhibit great liberality. It is therefore submitted to the Convention that a resolution be adopted which shall be a response to the offer made by the President and Congress.

On motion of Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of St. Louis, the Governor's message was referred to a Select Committee of five, with instructions to report without delay upon the subject, by resolution or otherwise.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of St. Louis, asked that the following be referred to the same Committee, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the special recommendation of the President, has adopted a joint resolution in the following words, to wit:

Resolved, That the United States ought to coöperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State, at its discretion, compensation for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such a change of system—

And, whereas, The President of the United States in his recent proclamation revoking and annulling a certain unauthorized declaration assumed to be made by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, of the United States Army, has earnestly invited the people of the States interested to take into consideration the said joint resolution.

Resolved, first, That in the opinion of this Convention the proposition contained in the said joint resolution adopted by Congress, approved 1862, is entitled, as well from its source as to its intrinsic importance, to the deliberate and respectful consideration of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, second, That while a majority of the Convention have not felt authorized at this time to take action in respect to this grave and delicate question of private right and public policy presented by said resolution, yet this body desires cordially to recognize as well the generous spirit therein displayed by the Government of the United States, as the eminent patriotism and ability which have distinguished the President of the United States in his efforts to subdue this unholy rebellion, and restore peace and order to this State.

An ordinance was then adopted changing the State Constitution so as to provide that after the 1st of January, 1862, all general elections shall occur on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, and shall be held *bi-annually*.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, June 14.

The resolutions introduced in the Convention yesterday, asking our Congressmen to urge the passage of a law to secure restitution to the people of Missouri who have lost property by the Federal soldiers, were adopted.

The majority of the Committee, Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE, ORR and DOUGLASS, to whom had been referred the Governor's Message, reported for the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. HITCHCOCK, which had been referred to them. The minority, Messrs. DONIPHAN and HOWELL, stated that while they had not been able to agree with the majority, they had no report to make. Two or three substitutes were offered, discussed and rejected, when the report of the Committee was adopted—32 to 27.

A resolution of congratulation on the success of the Union arms at Memphis and in Virginia was offered by Mr. HITCHCOCK and adopted.

The Convention then adjourned to the 4th of July, 1863, unless sooner called together by the Governor.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 14.

Gen. BURNSIDE returned to North Carolina this morning.

The steamer *Rhode Island* arrived to-day from Boston, and sailed for Ship Island.

The weather is exceedingly hot.

It is contemplated to establish a regular line of communication between Norfolk and Newbern *viâ* the canal.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, June 14.

The Santa Fe Mail with dates to the 1st inst., has arrived.

In a skirmish between a company of Colorado Volunteers and a body of Texans, near Fort Craig, the enemy left four dead on the field. None of the volunteers were hurt.

On the 25th ult., quite a number of Texans were sent, under an escort, from Santa Fé, with the view of overtaking Col. STEELE'S command, which was understood to be in Messila. They had been in the hospital at Santa Fé, but having recovered sufficiently to enable them to travel, were paroled and disposed of as above.

Academy of Music.

This evening VERDI'S "Trovatore" will be produced at the Academy for the first time during the present season—or rather the present and last dozen, more or less, of seasons. It will give Mme. BOSCHARD the opportunity of appearing in the part of *Leonora*, which, we understand, is one of her greatest characters. It also gives us a new *debutant* in the person of Signor AMODIO, brother of the late baritone, whose *rôle* as the *Count di Luna* he will undertake. The memory of his brother will insure him a kind reception, but may possibly prove injurious to his chance of making a positive success. Let us hope that he will overcome the prejudicial fact to himself, as a vocalist, that his brother was a public favorite. Madame D'ANGRI will fill the part of *Azucena*, and BRIGNOLI will, in all probability, not allow Signor SBRIGLIA a chance to make a second appearance as *Manrico*. To-morrow evening Miss KELLOGG, Madame D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, BARILI and Signor AMODIO will appear in the "Linda di Chamounix," also given for the first time in 1861–'62. It may be noticed that upon his second appearance Signor AMODIO again appears in one of his brother's finest parts Madame HERRMANN will also make her third appearance, in a scene from "L'Elisir D'Amore." This is positively announced as the last night of the season, (!) but it may be observed that a Grand Gala Night is underlined for Wednesday next. This is to be the benefit of Mr. ULLMANN, and will, we understand, offer us any possible amount of opera, from all sorts of operas, in a musical *olla podrida*, varied by slices of GOTTSCHALK and HERRMANN. However, as we have previously mentioned, the "star" upon this night will be HERRMANN, who proposes demonstrating the manner of working his ring trick for Mr. ULLMANN'S special advantage, as well as that of those who are curiously inclined toward the magic art. If it benefits the former to a corresponding extent with the profit it has produced to the *prestidigitateur*, we confess that we shall consider him a lucky man.

The Kansas Impeachment Cases.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, June 15.

The Kansas State Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, has found JOHN W. ROBINSON, Secretary of State, guilty of high misdemeanor, by a vote of 17 to 4. On the remaining charge the Court found him not guilty.

The Court, by a vote of 18 to 3, declared that JOHN W. ROBINSON be removed from his office of Secretary of State.

The case of Mr. HILLYER, the Auditor, was then taken up.

Arrivals in the City.

Mrs. Gen. Burnside, accompanied by Mrs. Richmond, arrived on Saturday last from Fortress Monroe, and are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and Lieut. Meade, of the U. S. N., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Breese, of the U. S. N., and lady; Wm. Gwin, of the U. S. N.; W. B. Rockisten, from Washington; Dr. Dinghu, of H. B. M. Royal Navy, and M. Salvador and daughter, of France, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Ringgold, of the United States frigate *Sabine*; Hon. A. B. Olin, of Troy; Dr. Willis, of H. B. M. Royal Navy, from Bermuda; Wm. Pearce, U. S. Navy; Otis Fisher, U. S. Army, and Jas. Walber, of England, are at the Astor House.

M. G. McKinnon, of Georgia; N. V. Kay, of Chicago; C. E. Hicks, of Cincinnati; H. Stephens, of Cleveland; L. N. Fisher and family of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS.—Mr. VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent of the Poor of Newbern, N. C., sails in the steamer for Beaufort to-day. Mr. COLYER is very desirous of establishing his schools for the neglected *white* children in every city or town of any importance which may be occupied by our troops. His school in Newbern has already over fifty children, and is in most successful operation. The cost of maintaining such schools is as nothing compared with the good that is effected. Any of our citizens who approve of this mission can send their subscriptions to Mr. FRANK W. BALLARD, No. 2½ Wall-street, New-York, by whom they will be duly acknowledged. Gen. BURNSIDE is a subscriber to the amount of $50.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Dr. Armstrong, W. Barr and lady, J. W. Mussing, Rev. J. Cornwall, E. J. Davis, W. G. Cox, Mrs. J. C. Yates, Mrs. J. C. Trott, Mr. Trott, Mrs. Clara Harvey, W. P. Perrott, Miss Perrott, Miss L. Mussing, B. H. Gilbert, Mrs. J. A. Roberts, J. Crawford, Miss S. Caty, Mr. C. Smith.

In brig Maria, from Para—Mr. F. Morgan and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon rises.. 10 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 54 | Gov. Island.11 43 | Hell Gate...... 1 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 15.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 64 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br., of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda June 6, with potatoes and onions to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Berry, Matanzas June 3, with sugar to J. B. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. brig Renshaw, for New-York. June 11, lat. 37 20, lon. 80, passed steamer Teynandama, bound S.

Brig Maria, Morgan, Para May 24, with mdse. to H. K. Corning, Sons & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Dos Hermanos, (Span.,) Webber, St. Domingo City June 1, with mahogany, &c., to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Frisble.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Miner, Saybrook, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Crocker, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Expedite, Beebe, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Josephine, Waterbury, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. Brandywine, Wheeler, Norwich, for Albany.

Schr. Whistler, Frisby, Taunton, with nails.

Schr. Freestone, Brooks, Pawtucket, in ballast.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Clark, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Minor, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Shaw, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, Baker, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Mary J. Cole, Petty, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Sloop Victorine, Lyons, West Point, with ordnance to U. S. Government.

SAILED—Steamship Constitution.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Domingo City, June 1, schr. Union, Young, for Baltimore, ldg.; schr. ——, for Boston, do.

[PER CHINA.]

Arrived from New-York—3d, Fosca Helena, off Beachy Head; 4th, Prince Albert, at Hamburg; 6th, Emma, at Queenstown; Glad Tidings, at Greenock; Weston and Merritt, at Londonderry.

Arrived from Boston—6th, Orville, at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—6th, Anne Hooper, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—6th, Calhoun, "Treaufels," and Free-Trade, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—6th, Emerald, from Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

GET NEW STYLE,
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.
THEY REDUCE THE DEATH PRINCIPLE, AND INCREASE THE LIFE PRINCIPLE.
FORTY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE HAVE APPROVED THEM.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 294 CANAL-ST.,
BRANDRETH HOUSE.
ALSO, NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.
SUGAR-COATED, 12 cents per box, of twelve pills. Original, twenty-five pills in a box, 25 cents, with full directions.

MEDICAL STOREKEEPERS.

The following extract of an act of Congress in relation to the appointment of Medical Storekeepers is published for the information of persons desirous of applying for such a position:

AN ACT to authorize the appointment of Medical Storekeepers and Chaplains of Hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to add to the Medical Department of the army Medical Storekeepers, not exceeding six in number, who shall have the pay and emoluments of Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, who shall be skilled apothecaries or druggists, who shall give the bond and security required by existing laws for Military Storekeepers in the Quartermaster's Department, and who shall be stationed at such points as the necessities of the army may require; *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall remain in force only during the continuance of the present rebellion. Approved May 20, 1862.

II. The following are the regulations which will govern the appointment of Medical Storekeepers under the first section of the foregoing act of Congress:

1. A Board of not less than three Medical Officers will be assembled by the Secretary of War to examine such applicants as may, by him, be authorized to appear before it.

2. Candidates, to be eligible to examination, shall be not less than twenty-five years or more than forty years of age; shall possess sufficient physical ability to perform their duties satisfactorily; and shall present with their applications satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

3. Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the ordinary branches of a good English education, in pharmacy and *materia medica*; and to give proof that they possess the requisite business qualifications for the position.

4. The Board will report to the Secretary of War the relative merit of the candidates examined, and they will receive appointments accordingly.

5. When appointed, each Medical Storekeeper will be required to give a bond in the amount of $40,000 before he shall be allowed to enter upon the performance of his duties.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

A Board of Medical Officers for the examination of applicants will be convened in the City of Washington on the first day of July, to continue in session one month. Applications to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Secretary of War.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 5, 1862.

F. O. F. F. F.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 263 GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Buck Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.

Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Tea, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Order through any grocer or Express C. O. B.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE F. ENNIS and JOSEPH B. THOMAS, under the firm and name of ENNIS & THOMAS, was this day dissolved by the sale of all the interest of said George F. Ennis, in the partnership property and debts, to the said Joseph B. Thomas, who is alone authorized to settle up the business of said firm, and who will continue to carry on the carpenter business at the same place, No. 83 Hammond-st.

J. B. THOMAS.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., New-York, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 17 and 18. TUESDAY EVENING—Address by Rev. Dr. CUYLER, and singing by Mrs. J. E. THOMAS and others. WEDNESDAY EVENING—Songs, duets, trios, choruses, addresses and dialogues by children of the Sabbath School. Tickets 25 cents, including strawberries and cream.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INvented Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Frosted and Blistered Feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain; 25c., 50c., and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—WANTED, board in the country, from July 1 to Nov. 1, by a family of four grown persons; price not to exceed $20 per week. Address, with particulars, EDWARD, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a young woman, who is a first-class waitress, a superior laundress, and an excellent chambermaid; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; lived seven years in one family; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

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